REGISTERED No. 1—1876.

The Bombay Gazette.

No 8419.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	35
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	26
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy.................. 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes, will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee* and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash.*

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo every week.

The S. S. KHANDALLA, 2,040 Tons, 221 H.P., Commander G. W. Wicks, will be despatched on SATURDAY the 5th February 1876, at 4 P. M.

	Feb.		Feb.
Leaves BOMBAY	5	Leaves Tuticorin	13
„ Rutnagherry	6	„ Colombo	14
„ Vingorla	6	„ Neg pa'am	17
„ Goa	6	„ Pondichery	18
„ Carwar	7	„ Madras	20
„ Mangalore	8	„ Musulipatam	21
„ Cannanore	9	„ Coconada	22
„ Tellicherry	9	„ Vizagapatam	23
„ Calicut	10	„ Bimlipatam	23
„ Beypore	10	„ Gopalpore	24
„ Cochin	11	„ False Point	25
„ Alleppey	11	Arrives CALCUTTA	27

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the St[illegible] on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipm[illegible] Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers [illegible] r in regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, P[illegible] nak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forwa[illegible] the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. [illegible] panies.

N B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADER, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S. S. UMBALLA, 839 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 4th Feb. 1876, at 4 P.M.

	Feb.		Feb.
Leaves BOMBAY	4	Leaves BUSREH	23
„ Kurrachee	8	„ Mahomerah	23
„ Guader	10	„ Fao	23
„ Jask	12	„ Bahrein	25
„ Bunder Abbas	13	„ Linga March.	1
„ Linga	15	„ Bunder Abbas	3
„ Bushire	17	„ Muscat	5
„ Fao	19	„ Kurrachee	10
„ Mahomerah	19	Arrives BOMBAY	13
Arrive BUSREH	20		

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE CALLING AT KATTYAWAR COAST PORTS.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY at 2 P.M.

The S. S. UMBALLA, 839 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 4th Feb. 1876, at 4 P.M.

N B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class	2nd Class. Including Wines	3rd Class. Without food
Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles	52	35	14 10

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

INDIA to sail on TUESDAY, 15th February 1876.
PERSIA to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st March, 1876
AUSTRALIA to sail on WEDNESDAY, 15th March 1876.
SUMATRA to sail on SATURDAY, 1st April 1876.
ARABIA to sail on SATURDAY, 5th April 1876.

From the 1st January 1876 Steamers will leave Genoa on the 10th and 24th, and Bombay on the 1st and 15th of every month, until further notice.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 8th December 1875.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL, PORT SAID, AND GIBRALTAR.

TO SAIL POSITIVELY ON WEDNESDAY, 23RD FEB.

THE powerful Steamer EUROPA, 2,277 Tons, 424 H. P., Captain J. R. M'Kay, will sail from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ, PORT SAID and GIBRALTAR, on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd Feb., positively.

For passage, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 27th January 1876.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR and LIVERPOOL:—

	Tons	H.P.	From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
EUROPA	2277	424	1st Jan.	8th Jan.	23rd Feb.
UTOPIA	2731	678	22nd Jan.	29th Jan.	11th March.
MACEDONIA	2272	486	19th Feb.	26th Feb.	8th April.

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and STEWARDESS, and have superior First Class accommodation fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Transatlantic Service.

	FARES FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.	SUEZ.
FIRST CLASS	Rs. 500	Rs. 350

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamer within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 24th January 1876.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	Feb. 1876.
THIBET	C. H. Eastley	2593	400	7th—Suez, &c.
NIZAM	A. E. Barlow	2725	450	14th—Southampton.
KASHGAR	E. J. Baker	2621	450	21st—Suez, &c.
PESHAWAR	C. A. White	3781	600	28th—Southampton, March.
MONGOLIA	A. Coleman	2833	530	6th—Suez, &c.
HYDASPES	D. Renoldson	2984	450	13th—Southampton.
TRAVANCORE	W. B. Andrews	1900	400	20th—Suez, &c.
PEKIN	W. Woolcott	3777	600	27th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 14th January 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 8th Feb. 1876, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. TEHERAN, Captain A. H. Johnson, 2,589 Tons, and 400 H. P., will be despatched as above carrying H. M.'s Mails and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on SATURDAY, the 5th February 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 25th January 1876.

"WILSON" LANE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 12TH FEBRUARY.

THE Steam-ship RINALDO, 1,840 Tons.

The accommodation of this Steamer not being equal to that of the larger vessels of Messrs. Wilson's Fleet, the passage money to LIVERPOOL is reduced to.............................Rs. 400

(Exclusive of Wines and Spirits.)

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 12th January 1876.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE First-class Steamer CALIPSO, of 2,000 Tons, 200 H. P., will be despatched for Trieste on or about the 10th February 1876.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

	Cabin.	Deck.
To Trieste	£40 0	£18 0
To Port Said	£30 0	£13 2
To Suez	£28 0	£12 5

Children under 3 years of age, Free: above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

28, Bombay Green, 12th January 1876.

[illegible] AUCTION.

[illegible] AND COMPANY, [illegible] 4, FORBES STREET.

[illegible] E OF VALUABLE PROPERTY IN [illegible] M OR BREACH CANDY ROAD.

Messrs. BENNETT and COMPANY are instructed by the Mortgagee to submit to PUBLIC AUCTION on FRIDAY, the 4th of February next, at 4 P. M., on the premises on account and at the risk of Sorabjee Muncherjee Gormatta, the mortgagor. All that piece of LAND, with the Dwelling house standing thereon, forming the southern division of building of two divisions built with chunam and stone walls and covered with tiles, situate and being at No. 50, in Girgaum Road (called also Breach Candy Road and Pallow Road), in the Bhooleshwer Sub-District, containing about ONE HUNDRED and THIRTY and FOUR-NINTHS of square yards, and bounded on the East by the said Girgaum Road, on the West by property formerly belonging to Succaram Weljee, Kessow Madowsett and Trimbuck Wiswanathjee, and now belonging to their representatives, on the North by the northern division of the said house, being No. 51, in the said Girgaum Road, and belonging to Sorabjee Rustomjee and Khoorsedbaee, his wife, and on the South by a sweeper's passage, and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 50, and are registered in the book of the Collector of Pension and Tax under No. 127.

The Property is well situated in a crowded business locality, and is always sure to command good tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. BENNETT & Co. and to

MACFARLANE & SKIPSEY,
Solicitors.

Bombay, 1st February 1876.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF 8 CRATES OF CROCKERYWARE, CUTLERY, AND OTHER SUNDRIES.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 2nd instant at 1 P.M., Messrs JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Company will sell by Public Auction at their Room the following :—

1 case superior cutlery by Atkinson Brothers, the same consisting of table knives and forks of different sorts, pocket knives from 1 to 4 blades, &c.

1 case containing about 50 dozen note-books.

Few dozen superior perfumes in round bottles.

Hand sewing machines, hanging plated argand lamps, stamp press, white handkerchiefs, kerosine oil table lamps, wall lamps, harp bracket lamps, spare globes, nicely gilted albums, blacking, toy figures, copying books, &c.

Few hhds of wine.

Also a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, such as grey shirtings, madapollams, dhooties, jacconets, &c.

On account and at the risk of the concerned per ship "Rajpoot"—

A H R, M P W—106/13—8 crates of earthenware, consisting of cups and saucers of different sorts, water jugs, &c.

10 cases of corn flour.

On account and at the risk of the first indentors, Messrs. Nasirally Ismailjee & Co.—

An invoice of fancy stationery, consisting of the Prince of Wales' portraits on gold lined cards, cards printed with the inscription Welcome to the Prince, India and England, thanksgiving cards, beautiful note papers and envelopes with gold gilt border with a lot of beautiful painted pictures, and 2 beautiful cabinets.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co

Bombay, 1st February 1876.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co., MILITARY SQUARE.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND GLASSWARE, &c.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 2nd instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co. will sell by Public Auction at 2 o'clock P.M., at their Auction Room, Military Square No. 1, an assortment of furniture belonging to a gentleman changing his residence, consisting of glassware, porcelainware, plated spoons and forks, table cutlery, cruet frames, &c., dining room table, chairs, marble top pier and round table, sofa couches, card and chess table, camp cot, beds and pillows, easy chairs, benches, carpet, pictures, table, argand and globe lamps, cookroom table and cooking utensils, &c.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 1st February 1876.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY next, the 3rd instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twists, &c., &c.

5 cases Turkey red scarfs.
2 cases coloured muslins.
1 bale mule twist, No. 30.
2 bales grey shirtings.

TO BE LET AT BANDORA HILL.

A partly furnished Bungalow from the 1st March.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 1st February 1876.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON. ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive of Reserve Fund
THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 10,000,000
THE TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (and re-insurances.) CAPITAL	„ 9,000,000
THE BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
THE SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

THE SWISS LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 2,000,000
THE RHENISH WESTPHALIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
THE CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 4,500,000
THE SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
THE BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
THE NEUCHATELOISE MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000

For FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE VICEROY

MISS ALICE MAY'S ENGLISH OPERA AND OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY,

TO-NIGHT, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 1st.

Offenbach's world-renowned Opera Bouffe,

THE GRAND DUCHESS.

THE GRAND DUCHESS, MISS ALICE MAY.

STAGE MANAGER, Mr. HOWARD VERNON.

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

General Boom	Mr. T. H. Rainford.
Fritz	Mr. H. Hallows.
Prince Paul	Miss Marie Burton.
Baron Puck	Mr. H. Vernon.
Baron Gray	Mr. Hobbs.
Nepomuc	Miss Christie.
Wanda	Miss Florence Home.
Olga } Maids of Honor	Miss Wheeler.
Charlotte } Maids of Honor	Miss Emily Thompson.
The Grand Duchess	Miss Alice May.

PIANOFORTE AND CONDUCTOR—Mr. G. B. ALLEN, Mus. Bac., Oxon.

TOMORROW WEDNESDAY,

(NOT ON THURSDAY, AS ADVERTISED,)

BELLINI'S EXQUISITE OPERA,

LA SONAMBULA.

(THE SLEEP-WALKERS.)

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Reserved Seats.................................Rs. 4
Family Tickets to admit three................ „ 10
Unreserved Seats.............................. „ 2
Gallery.. „ 1

Doors open at 8-30. Opera at 9.

May be engaged at SOUNDY & Co.'s, where a plan of the Hall may be seen.

BANDORA HILL.

A COMFORTABLE BUNGALOW, admirably situated on Bandora Hill, formerly in the occupation of Messrs. Hawkins and Bentley. It is partly furnished, and could be had even for a short time of March Hot Season. Rent moderate.

Apply to P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.

28, Meadow Street.

HOLKAR STATE RAILWAY.

ALTERATION IN PUBLIC TIME TABLE to come into force from 10th February 1876.

UP TRAIN.	Mixed Train. A.M.	Mail Train. P.M.
Choral Chokie Departure	5-32	3-9
Khandwa Arrival	11-30	7-45
DOWN TRAIN.	**Mail Train.**	**Mixed Train.**
Khandwa Departure	A.M. 10-15	P.M. 1-30
Choral Chokie Arrival	P.M. 2-40	7-2

STANLEY ALEXANDER,
Manager (Open Line) H. S. Railway.

Khandwa, 29th January 1876.

TO BE LET, BUNGALOWS at Matheran for the ensuing Season. For plans of the Bungalows and other particulars, apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a fully FURNISHED BUNGALOW in the Marine Lines, for three months from 15th March. Rent Rs. 150 per month. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, the BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, lately in the occupation of Malcolm McPherson, Esq. For rent and other particulars apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, an Upper storied FURNISHED BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, from 14th March to the 1st June. Rent moderate. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, the first and second Storeys of the HOUSE, No. 3, Cowasjee Patell Street, for Parsee families. Rent moderate. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—I hereby give notice that I have from this day ceased to be a Partner in the FIRM of KERNS and KENNEDY, carrying on business at No. 32, Apollo Street, Fort, as Plumbers, &c., &c., and that I shall not be RESPONSIBLE for any DEBTS contracted on account of the said Firm after this date.

JAMES KENNEDY.

Bombay, 31st January 1876.

NOTICE.

CHEDA LALL,
SADDLER AND HARNESS MAKER,
BOTH BY ENGLISH AND COUNTRY LEATHER AND OF SUPERIOR DESCRIPTION,
NEAR MEMORIAL GARDEN,
CAWNPORE.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Ship FLYING VENUS, Charles Robertson, Master, from CALCUTTA, are requested to PAY FREIGHT and SEND BILLS of LADING to the Undersigned for countersignature, as also to SEND OFF BOATS for their GOODS as they come to hand.

In cases when Boats are not sent, the Goods will be landed at Consignee's risk and expense.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 31st January 1876.

WE, the Undersigned, who have been connected with the LONDON, ASIATIC and AMERICAN COMPANY (LIMITED) from its formation, beg to intimate that we have completed arrangements for carrying on the business hitherto conducted by the Company with Bombay, and have entered into a Partnership under the style of

BEVIS, RUSSELL & Co., London & Liverpool.
BENN, ASHLEY & Co., Bombay.

JAMES BEVIS.
CHARLES EDWARD BENN.
ATHERTON EDWARD ASHLEY.
JOHN GREY RUSSELL.

Bombay, 1st February 1876.

W. J. ESSAI,

COMMISSION AGENT AND GENERAL MERCHANT, BOMBAY.

LOCAL AND MOFUSSIL ORDERS FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF GOODS EXECUTED PROMPTLY AND WITH CARE.

CHEROOTS, CIGARS AND TOBACCO

PARCELS CARRYING AGENCY

CORNER OF MEADOW AND FORBES STREET, FORT.

NEW SYSTEM OF LIFE ASSURANCE.

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.

BOMBAY BRANCH OFFICES,
4, HORNBY ROW.

This Company makes no charge for medical examination. The charge that used to be made for Assurances under Rs. 5,000 has been abolished. The Company now pays the fee on all assurances, so that intending Assurers have only to pay the premium.

The New System of Reserving and Investing for Policy-Holders in Government Securities the entire nett Premiums.

THE ONLY EQUITABLE SYSTEM OF LIFE ASSURANCE.

QUARTERLY PREMIUMS FOR A LIMITED TERM OF 30 YEARS.

An European between the ages of 20 and 45, by setting aside small sums ranging from Rs. 2-1-10 to Rs. 3-10 8 monthly, will be able to pay a quarterly premium sufficient to secure for his family at his death ONE THOUSAND RUPEES.

Should the assured live to pay up all his Premiums (120), he will have the satisfaction of knowing that he has no more to pay, and that this ONE THOUSAND RUPEES is secured to his heirs, executors, or assigns, free from all costs and of any deduction whatever.

The Policies of this Company cover the risk of travelling anywhere, by any mode of conveyance, and of residence in any part of the world.

Trustees of Bombay Life Fund
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY FOR THE TIME BEING.
Bankers:
AGRA BANK (Limited).
Solicitors:
Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND, AND LEE-WARNER.
Medical Referee:
SIDNEY SMITH, Esq., M.D.

PROSPECTUSES, AND ALL INFORMATION REGARDING THE COMPANY, MAY BE HAD ON APPLICATION TO

J. SCOTT,
Agent for Bombay, 4, Hornby Row.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

THE Company's Supplies of these Goods are from the best Manufacturers only, and may be thoroughly relied upon for strength and wear In elegance, novelty of design, and variety of selection the Stock is unequalled by any in the Presidency.

TEA & COFFEE SERVICES, comprising Coffee Pot, Tea Pot, Covered Cream Jug and Sugar Basin.

Bachelor's Miniature Sets, Rs. 90, 100, 112, 135, 140, 150, 170, 190, and 200.

Family Services, Rs. 100, 150, 180, 200 240, 260, 280, and 300.

BUTTER DISHES, Handsomely cut in clear or coloured Glass, with plain, richly chased or engraved mounts. Rs. 12-8, 15, 18, 20, 22-8, 25, 30, 36, 40, 45 and 50.

BISCUIT CADDIES, of richly chased or engraved plate, or glass mounted with plate, at Rs. 25, 28, 30, 33, 36, 40, 45, 50, 60, 70, 80 and 90.

MARMALADE OR JAM JARS, of handsomely chased or engraved plate, or of cut glass and wedgewood ware mounted in plate, Rs. 15, 20, 30.

SARDINE BOXES, of chased or engraved plate, or of richly cut clear glass mounted in plate. Rs. 15, 20, 30, 35 and 45.

CRUET FRAMES, with best cut glass cruets complete, Rs. 25, 30, 35, 40, 50 and 70.

Breakfast Cruets, In a variety of pretty shapes,—Cock, Elephant, &c. Rs. 20, 25, 30 and 35.

MUFFINEERS, Glass mounted in plate—barrel of shapes, &c., per pair Rs. 5, 7 and 10. Owl, Dog, &c., Muffineers, sets of three, in cases, Rs. 25, 30, 40 and 50.

PICKLE FRAMES, Carrying two or three bottles, Rs. 36, 40, 45, 50, 54, 60, 70 and 80.

TOAST RACKS, in a variety of neat and handsome patterns, Rs. 10, 20 and 30.

OVAL SIDE DISHES, of the Beaded, Greek Key, Scroll and other Patterns, at per pair, forming at pleasure four dishes, Rs. 80, 90, 100, 108, 110, 120, 125.

Oval Breakfast Dishes, each, forming at pleasure one each open and covered dishes, with drainer, Rs. 40, 45, 55, and 65.

Round Bacon Dishes, with Drainer and Cover, each Rs. 40 and 45.

Single pieces or complete sets of **Forks and Spoons,** and Table Requisites, of best quality; detailed lists on application.

SALT CELLARS AND SPOONS, cases containing 4 or 6 each, in a variety of beautiful patterns, at Rs. 36, 40, 45, 50, 54, 60, 65, 70, 80 and 90.

NAPKIN RINGS, of open work, or richly chased or engraved, Rs. 10, 20, 30 and 50.

DESSERT AND FLOWER STANDS, in a variety of new and elegant designs, Rs. 75, 100, 150, and 200.

DESSERT KNIVES AND FORKS, Richly chased, engraved, or plain, in Ivory, Pearl or Plate handles; sets of 6 and 12, in handsome cases, Rs. 60, 70, 80, 100 and 150

SALVERS AND WAITERS, of 8, 10, 12, 14, 16 and 18 inches diameter, in a variety of handsome patterns, at each Rs. 16, 18, 20, 22-8, 25, 28, 30, 36, 40, 45, 50, 60, 70, and 75

TABLE CANDLESTICKS with Shades complete at, each pair, Rs. 27, 30, 32, 36, 40, 45, 50, 54 and 60.

Chamber Candlesticks, With Shades and Extinguishers, at, each pair, Rs. 20, 22-8, 25, 28, 30 and 33.

AG-DANS AND ASH TRAYS, In new and elegant Shapes, Rs. 2, 5, 10 and 20.

INKSTANDS, A selection of beautiful patterns very suitable for presentation, Rs. 36, 40, 54, 60, 70, 80 and 90.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

INDIAN TEA EMPORIUM.

☞ PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED AT THE EXHIBITIONS OF LONDON, PARIS AND CALCUTTA.

MESSRS. MORTON & Co. can, with confidence, submit their choice stock of carefully selected KANGRA VALLEY TEAS to the public of Western India. Since their introduction, these Teas have been acknowledged by the *élite* of Society to be superior to the numerous varieties of China and Assam Teas, many of which are so generally known to be adulterated.

In giving publicity to the subjoined list of the Nobility and Gentry of this Presidency, comprising members of the Civil, Military and Naval Services, and of the Mercantile community, who have constantly patronized their Teas, Messrs. Morton & Co. trust it will afford a sufficient guarantee for their excellent flavor and pure quality; whilst their moderate price is a further recommendation to all who are desirous of making use of the best and cheapest Tea that has ever been offered for public favour, at cash prices, in this City.

TERMS CASH.

Name of Teas.	Retail in canisters of 1, 2, & 4 lbs.				Wholesale in bulk in chests of 80 lbs. and upwards
	From 1 lb. to 15 lbs.		From 15 lbs and upwards.		
	Rs	a.	Rs.	a.	
Orange Pekoe, Extra Fine	1	12	1	10	☞ Merchants, Messes, Clubs, Schools, Hotels, &c. liberally dealt with.
Organge Pekoe	1	10	1	8	
Pekoe, Extra Fine	1	10	1	8	
Holta Mixture	1	10	1	8	
Byjnauth Mixture	1	10	1	8	
Pekoe Souchong, Extra Fine	1	8	1	6	
Souchong	1	6	1	4	
Royal Family Mixture	1	2	1	0	

These excellent Teas are sold at the depot from 1 *lb upwards.*

☞ TO ENSURE PROMPT DESPATCH, ORDERS FROM OUTSTATIONS SHOULD BE ACCOMPANIED WITH REMITTANCES OR GOOD REFERENCES.

MORTON & CO., BOMBAY.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S CELEBRATED LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES,

WORKED BY HAND OR FOOT.

AGENCY IN POONA: A. D. EZEKIEL,
THE POONA IRON AND BRASS FOUNDRY.
BRANCH DEPOTS IN INDIA:—
BOMBAY: 6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.
CALCUTTA: 2, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD, OPPOSITE DHURUMTOLLAH TANK.
LETTERS TO BE ADDRESSED TO THE ABOVE BRANCH DEPOTS.

The Largest, Cheapest, and most Fashionable Assortment of Millinery in Bombay.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK MERCER, &c.

MRS. LAKE has the pleasure to announce to the Ladies of Bombay, &c., that she has just received a choice and fashionable consignment of Millinery, &c. for the SEASON, *consisting of "Bonnets and Hats," trimmed and untrimmed; "Dresses" in all the new materials, Silks, Satins, Velvets, "Ribbons," "Feathers," "Flowers," &c.*

Superior Kid Gloves for Gentlemen—White, Black and Colored, also "Black and White Scarves and Dress Neckties."

Superior Kid Gloves for Ladies—1, 2, 3 and 4 Buttons.

LADIES OWN MATERIAL MADE UP WITH CARE AND TASTE.

"WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS RECEIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION."

UXBRIDGE HOUSE.
NO. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT.

GRAND CLEARANCE SALE.

MESSRS. WALKER & Co, having decided upon CLOSING their Bombay Business, HAVE DETERMINED TO SELL the whole of their CHOICE STOCK of FANCY GOODS, consisting of Gold and Silver Watches, Real and Imitation Jewellery, Clocks, Timepieces, Scarves, Ties, Hats, Boots, Shirts, Pictures, Platedware, Toys, &c., &c.,

AT ENGLISH COST PRICES.

No reasonable offer will be refused.

WALKER & CO.,
RAMPART ROW, ADJOINING WAVERLEY HOTEL.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MR. J. LITTLETON SYMONS is AUTHORIZED to SIGN our Firm from THIS DATE.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.

Bombay, 1st February 1876.

NOW READY,

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR FEBRUARY, 1876.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

With a New Coloured Map.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the several lines of Railway.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

CONTENTS.

Map of India.
Table of Through Routes (and Fares) from Bombay to places in India and abroad.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables :—
  Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
  Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, and Bandora, by G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.
  Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c., by G. I. P. Railway.
  Nizam's State Railway.
  Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
  Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
  Holkar State Railway.
  East Indian Railway.
  Rajpootana State Railway.
  Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway.
  Sind, Punjaub and Delhi Railways:—
    Punjaub and Delhi Division.
    Sind Section.
    Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore, and Umritsur.
  Eastern Bengal Railway.
  Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
  Great Southern of India Railway.
  Madras Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies :—
  P. & O. Co.
  Messageries Maritimes.
  Austrian Lloyds.
  Rubattino Steam Navigation Company
  Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Compan
  British India Steam Navigation Company.
  Bombay Steam Ferries.
  China Steamers.
  Indus Steam Flotilla.
  Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
  Irrawady Flotilla.
  India General Steam Navigation Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency.
Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Route to Simla.
Route to Landour.
Route to Nynee Tal.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilkhund Horse Dak Company.
North-West Dak Company.
Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company
North-Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fare for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminal, and of the following

Agents :—

Bombay	Thacker, Vining & Co.; J. and W. Watson & Co.; Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller; Hammond's Refreshment Rooms; Messrs. Cooper & Co.; Auckland Hotel; Byculla Hotel; and Messrs. Atmaram Sagoon & Co.
Allahabad	Kellner & Co.
Alexandria	D. Robertson & Co.
Bangalore	"Spectator" Office.
Bombay	Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Calcutta	Wyman & Co.
Ceylon (Colombo)	"Ceylon Observer" Office.
Deolalee	Cursetjee Dossabhoy.
Egutpoora	Railway Refreshment Rooms
Kurrachee	"Sindian" Press.
London	G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
Madras	Higginbotham & Co. "Madras Times," and "Madras Mail" Offices.
Matheran	Chowk Hotel and Alexandra Hotel.
Ootacamund	"Observer" Office.
Poona	Treacher & Co.; D. S. Kemp & Co. and Royal Family Hotel

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, a CERTIFICATED ENGINEER for Up-country. Apply to GADDUM & Co.

WANTED, a NURSE (European or Goanese) to go with a Family to England via Italy. Apply to H. L., care of GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

BARNUM'S Oyster Rooms has opened opposite Wheatley, Madden and Co. Oysters 8 Annas per dozen, fresh daily from Sea.

THE GLEE SOCIETY.—A CONCERT will be given in the TOWN HALL, WEDNESDAY, 2nd Feb., 5-30 o'clock P.M. Surplus proceeds to Indo-British School—ADMISSION—ONE RUPEE.

A YOUNG LADY leaving for England immediately desires the services of a Lady as Chaperone. The highest references will be required. Apply by letter to "A. B.," Adelphi Hotel, Byculla.

HOTELS.

MALABAR FAMILY HOTEL, BREACH CANDY, MALABAR HILL, BOMBAY.

THIS HOTEL is located in the finest, coolest, most healthy and fashionable part of Bombay. "It is close to the sea," and surrounded by Gardens and beautiful Scenery.

The Rooms are very large, and fitted up with every home comfort.

Testimonials, with view of Hotel, forwarded on application.

The distance is within half an hour's drive of the Fort, and fifteen minutes from the G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways.

Terms—Moderate.

W. B. SARGENT,
Proprietor.

NOTICES.

GRIMAULT & Co., PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS, 8, RUE VIVIENNE, 8, PARIS.

MESSRS. GRIMAULT & Co. beg to inform the public that they have made arrangements in order to secure a regular supply of their CELEBRATED REMEDIES, all prepared according to the formulas of the Official Codex. These medicines are prescribed by duly qualified medical practitioners in all parts of the civilized world.

Messrs. GRIMAULT & Co. call particular attention to the fact that their preparations do not rank with the ENGLISH and AMERICAN QUACK MEDICINES, as they all bear their pharmaceutical denominations; so that physicians know the exact nature and property of the prescribed remedy.

The following list contains some of these renowned preparations, which, as well as all the others, are constantly kept by the GRIMAULT'S AGENTS, who receive them direct from Paris.

Dr. LERAS' PHOSPHATE OF IRON.

This preparation, which contains the two chief elements of the bones and blood, is a rapid cure for ANEMIA, CHLOROSIS, and IMPOVERISHED BLOOD It has NO COSTIVE PROPERTIES and exerts NO ACTION UPON THE TEETH.

GRIMAULT & CO.'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME.

The DISEASES OF THE CHEST, reputed incurable to this day, will find an almost certain remedy in GRIMAULT & Co.'s SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME. ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, the different types of COUGH, never resist to its salutary influence.

GRIMAULT & CO.'S MATICO CAPSULES AND INJECTION.

Renowned Physicians prescribe GRIMAULT'S MATICO as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of ACUTE and CRONIC DISEASES. It has not, like Copaiba, the inconvenience of giving NAUSEAS.

DUSART'S SYRUP OF LACTO-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

TONIC, RECONSTITUENT and DIGESTIVE of prime order, particularly suitable to FEEBLE SUBJECTS, CONVALESCENTS, OLD PEOPLE, and RICKETY CHILDREN, who find in them the CALCAREOUS ELEMENTS entering into the CONSTITUTION of the BONES. Well adapted to LADIES in the FAMILY WAY, and WET NURSES (whose Milk it enriches).

JULIEN'S FRUIT, A VEGETABLE PURGATIVE.

Under the form of a "Bonbon," of the MOST AGREEABLE TASTE, the JULIEN'S FRUIT is a most active purgative. It is used with great success against CONSTIPATION, DYSENTERY, DYSPEPSIA, GASTRALGIA, LIVER COMPLAINT, SKIN DISEASES.

ASTHMA CURED BY

GRIMAULT & CO.'S INDIAN CIGARETTES.

"ASTHMA, NERVOUS COUGHS, CHRONIC LARYNGITIS HOARSENESS, LOSS OF VOICE, FACIAL NEURALGIA and INSOMNIA, are rapidly relieved by using these Cigarettes.

AGENTS :—
Bathgate & Co., Calcutta.
Cowfield & Co., do.
Barbie & Co., Madras.
Treacher & Co., Bombay.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMIT

FROM the 1st February 1876, REDUCE FARES for the following short distances will be charg

Between Colaba and Frere Fountain	1½	An
„ Colaba and Market	1½	„
„ Frere Fountain and Market	1	„
„ Municipal Offices and Bore Bunder	1	„
„ Bore Bunder and Pydhownie (via Market)	1	„
„ Bore Bunder and Money School	1	„
„ Money School and Pydhownie	1	„
„ Pydhownie and Byculla	1	„

Passengers on paying their Fares must be particular to ta checks from the Conductors, as the Inspectors will demand F from all passengers not producing Checks on application.

NOTICE.—We have THIS DAY ADMI TED Mr. HORMUSJEE NASSERWANJEE GHEES a PARTNER in our Firm.

MENESSE & Co

Bombay, 26th January 1876.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN INSURANCE COMPAN LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRA ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAR HOLDERS of the Anglo-Indian Insurance Company, Limit will be held at the Registered Office of the Company in Elphi stone Circle, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th February 1876 at 3 o'cl in the Afternoon, for the purpose of APPOINTING an AUDIT or AUDITORS under Clause XXI of the Articles of Assoc tion of the Company.

By order of the Directors,
W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasure

Bombay, 28th January 1876.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWA COMPANY.

COCOANUT OIL.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of COCOANUT O required by the Company for TWELVE MONTHS.

Sample may be seen and further particulars obtained application to the Undersigned.

Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tender for Cocoanut Oil," spe fying the rate per cwt. delivered at the Stores Depot, Byculla will be received by the Agent up to Noon on THURSDAY, 3rd February next.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or an Tender.

G. D. HENRY,
Acting Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 29th January 1876.

THE FRERE SPINNING AND WEAVIN COMPANY, LIMITED.—NOTICE is hereby given, that Shareholders are required to pay the SECOND CALL of Rs. per share (made on the 15th day of November last) at Office of the Company, No. 33, Elphinstone Circle, on or befo the 21st day of February next, together with interest ther at 9 per cent per annum from the 25th day of November la and in the event of non-payment at such time and place, t Shares in respect of which such Call is owing will be liable be forfeited.

By Order of the Board,
NURSEY KESSOWJEE,
Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent.

25th January, 1876.

MESSRS. ANANTHANARAYENA IYER & CO CIGAR MERCHANTS, DINDIGUL,

HAVE the pleasure to intimate to the numerous friends and the public at large that they ha recently established a CIGAR MANUFACTORY at DINDI GUL, where they manufacture from superior picked tobac under their personal superintendence and scrutiny, the cele brated "DINDIGUL CIGARS," and they beg to assure the public that every Cigar manufactured by them will be the b of its kind.

Price Lists and Sample Cigars may be had free on applic tion.

C S. ANANTHANARAYENA IYER.

MESSRS. HAMILTON & Co. JEWELLERS, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, AND SIMLA.

BRACELETS.

ALL GOLD BAND BRACELETS, width same all round, eith flat or slightly rounded. Price, according to width, Rs. 50 Rs. 150.

ALL GOLD BRACELETS with ornamental fronts, in immen variety, from Rs. 50 to Rs. 300.

ALL GOLD BRACELETS with Locket front, opening to sho a portrait, from Rs. 65 to Rs. 150.

ALL GOLD BRACELETS flexible jointed, like the "Cuira Bracelet" No. 170. When open, laying flat. Many pattern from Rs. 100 to Rs. 300.

"PORTE BONHEUR" BRACELETS. These are very f shionable, and often several are worn on one arm. We hav them of Plain Gold Rs. 30 to Rs. 75; Enamelled Gold Rs. 70 110; set with Gems, from Rs. 80 upwards.

GEM BRACELETS, inexpensive, set with Pearls, Coral, Tu quoises, and small Rubies, Emeralds, Diamonds, &c., an often decorated with enamel in colours, from Rs. 65 to Rs. 30

GEM BRACELETS, set with valuable Diamonds and other pr cious stones, including choice Pink Coral and Pearls, fi enamel, &c., from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000.

SECRET PORTRAIT BRACELETS, opening to show from 1 5 portraits When shut, the portraits are perfectly conceale In plain Gold, Rs. 300; in Diamonds, Rs. 650.

"SOUVENIR" BRACELETS. The design of this is a fl jointed band, pierced with the motto, and folding up as a Bo Locket. In all Gold, Rs. 250; in Gems, Rs 400.

GOLD CABLE CHAIN BRACELETS, massive looking, hollow, with Locket Pendants, from Rs. 150 to Rs. 300.

Sketches and Price List upon Application.

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

S. D'ESPERANCE, COPPER PLATE ENGRAVER & PRINTER.

BRASS STAMPS, OFFICIAL SEALS,
STEEL DIES WITH CRESTS,
ARMORIAL BEARINGS, MONOGRAMS, &c., &c.
ENGRAVED and EMBOSSED in COLOURS, Neatly and with Despatch.

Bombay:—35, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

LIVER PILLS FOR INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury), are the best remedy for Bile, Wind, Indigestion, sick Headache, Spasms, Giddiness, Heartburn, Nervousness, Gout and all disorders of the Stomach and Liver. They combine mildness in operation with the most admirable effects, and as an aprient cannot be surpassed. Manufactured by JAS. RORKE, 47, Mortimer Street, London W, and sold all over the World by most Chemists, and Medicine Endors. at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. 4s 6d. and

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
2, RAMPART ROW,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

SARSAPARILLA.

Wilkinson's Essence of Fluid Extract of

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA IS THE ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED BY THE FACULTY AS A WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION OF BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will, by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY (in accordance with the instructions given), the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommended your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla.*"—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir E. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde writing for a further supply of Wilkinson's *Sarsaparilla*, says, [illegible] depressed [illegible] animates the [illegible]

"Your [illegible] Torpid Liver [illegible]"—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London [illegible]

CAUTION.—[illegible] tions are offered [illegible] have the Name and Address (W. in a diamond)

WILKINSON'S BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.

STOMACHIC DINNER PILLS.

THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent St., London

Agents [illegible] Bolton & Co., Bombay; [illegible]

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, 31st Jan. 1876.

Saturday Evening's closing telegram delivered by Reuter this morning gives no additional information respecting the Liverpool Cotton Market.

New York telegrams of Saturday's date quote ready Mid-Uplands still at 13¼ cents, March shipment 13¼ cents, a decline of 1/16 cent per lb. Gold and Exchange on London is unchanged. The receipts of Cotton at the ports to date are as follows:—

	1876	1875	1874
Saturday's Receipts	15,000	15,000	26,000
Total since 1st Sept.	2,961,000	2,533,000	2,575,000

The Manchester Piece Goods Market on Saturday was unaltered. From London Coffee is reported steady at previous prices. Cochin Cocoanut Oil has declined 5s. per ton but Ceylon is unaltered. Bombay Linseed is quoted pat 50s. and to arrive 50s. 6d., a decline of 1s. 6d. per quarter. Ferozpore Rapeseed is still at 50s. Calcutta Linseed has given way 1s. and Rapeseed 6d. per quarter on the week.

Enfaced Rupee Paper in London is manifestly feeling the effect of the fall in Exchange. Reuter's quotations are for Fours Rs. 88; Fours-and a-half, 89; Fives and-a-half 93; but from private sources we hear that these rates are nominal—no buyers.

Indian Bank shares are quoted the same as a week ago, with the exception of Orientals, which are 10s. lower.

The weekly return of the Bank of France gives Total coin at £67,875,000 as against £67,500,000, Notes in Circulation £99,875,000, against £100,500,000, on the previous week.

The weekly return of the New Bank of Bombay for the week ending on the 29th instant shows the following changes since the 22nd instant:—

Government Treasury Balance at H. O	Dec.	Rs.	9,78,032
Do do Branches	Inc.	„	6,078
Deposits	Inc.	„	1,36,027
Government Securities	Dec.	„	90,019
Loans	Dec.	„	22,988
Bills Discounted	Inc.	„	7,44,426
Cash with Correspondents	Dec.	„	1,36,984
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec.	„	11,21,797

These alterations show a further slight increase in the demand for money, the additional amount of Bills Discounted being probably the result of an increase in the drawings against Cotton from up country, while the reduction in the Government account may be taken as due to payments against Council drafts received by last mail. The Bank still occupies a strong position, the Cash Balance being 188¾ lakhs so that there is no reason to anticipate any change in the rates of discount at to-morrow's board meeting. Outside money continues extremely easy.

In Sterling Exchange to-day there has been a somewhat steadier feeling and for future delivery the Banks are asking an advance of 1/16d. but for ready bills rates are unchanged. The position is no way altered. Silver is still so far as we can ascertain, at 54½d. per oz.—the reports of 54¼d. being unfounded—but there are no buyers at the price and present rates of Exchange anticipate a further decline. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 8⅝d.	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 9 d.	„
Credits 3 „	1s. 9d.	„
Document 3 „	1s. 9⅛d.	„

On Calcutta we do not hear of any business having been done and rates are therefore nominally unaltered.

In Government Paper transactions to a considerable amount took place on Saturday afternoon at Rs. 102 for Fours, and to-day there are still buyers at that rate, but sellers ask Rs. 102½. Fours-and-a half we quote at Rs. 102¾ to 7/8. Fives-and-a half, Rs. 106.

The Share Market has been quiet with only a small business doing, and with the exception of a decline of Rs. 15 in Jewraz Balloo Spinning and Weaving our list of quotations is unaltered throughout.

Cotton.—There was only a small attendance of buyers at Colaba this morning and but few purchases were made, but through European agents a fair business is reported. In Good Fair Omra at Rs. 168, Fully Good Fair at Rs. 177, and Fully Fair at Rs. 160. Ginned Broach for 15 days delivery has been sold at Rs. 208, and for March there are sellers at Rs. 205 per candy full-pressed. The arrivals into the up country markets are again on a more liberal scale, but here for the past three days the receipts only total 5,349 bales.

Freights are very dull and £263 could now be done by Steam to Liverpool, but shippers are only engaging to meet their immediate wants and even at lower figures would not operate forward. By Sail the nominal rate is £2 5-0 for ready shipment, but there is nothing doing.

Piece Goods are quiet without change of any kind. We do not hear of any transactions of importance.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, (Limited)

Statement of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay, (Limited), as on the 29th January compared with the statement issued on 22nd January:—

Liabilities.	22nd Jan. Rs.	29th Jan. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital:— First Issue of 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid ......Rs. 50,00,000 Second Issue of do. of do do. ...... „ 50,00,000	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	17,75,000	17,75,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office	86,85,583	77,07,554
Do. do. do. at Branches.	10,94,050	11,00,128
Other Deposits	1,76,00,591	1,77,46,618
Post Bills	43,753	42,323
Cash Credits, undrawn	5,95,513	6,11,000
	3,98,04,493	3,89,82,623
Assets.		
Government Securities	47,92,734	47,02,715
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	18,15,908	17,83,677
Loans on Security of do. do.	14,85,524	14,62,536
Current Accounts, overdrawn	4,407	815
Bills Discounted	1,06,14,873	1,13,59,299
Stamps	4,454	4,501
Dead Stock ......Rs. 5,10,064 Amount applied in reduction „ 1,35,000	3,75,064	3,75,064
Bullion	1,58,732	
Cash Balances with Correspondents	5,57,621	4,20,637
Cash and Currency Notes	1,99,95,176	1,88,73,879
	3,98,04,493	3,89,82,623

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Messrs R. Rubattino and Co.'s s.s. Batavia, 1,391 tons, Captain L. Crono, sailed yesterday for Genova. &c., via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo.

The s.s. Oorun, 162 tons, Captain G. J. Baker which arrived in harbour on the 30th instant from Coast and Cutch, brought a cargo of three bags specie, and one hundred and forty deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. Umballa, 494 tons, Captain R. L. Turner, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers— Mr. J. May, and twenty six deck passengers.

The s. s. Xantho, 1,453 tons, Captain G. Edward, arrived in harbour yesterday from Newcastle (December 24th), via Port Said, Suez, and Suez Canal, with a cargo of 1737 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. Nicol and Co.

The Ship Turkish Empire, 1,501 tons, Captain John Adamson, which arrived in harbour on the 30th instant from Cardiff (September 14th), brought a cargo of 1,662 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Sir Charles Forbes and Co.

The Barque Lois, 380 tons, Captain J. Lewis, which arrived in harbour on the 30th instant from Mauritius (December 4th), brought a cargo of 7,964 bags sugar, and ten deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Hajee Harwan Sedick.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Puttialla, tons, Captain W. Crowden, sailed yesterday for Kattyawar Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—For Kurrachee.—Mr. F. Hebbing, and Mr. Vishnoo Sewram. For diffrent ports.—Three hundred and ninety deck passengers.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Sumatra, Commander John C. Almond, arrived in harbour on the 26th January with Australian Mail and the following passengers. From Melbourne.—Mr. Murphy, Mr. Appleby, and Captain Hector. From Glenelg.—One native. From Melbourne to Venice.—Mr. and Mrs. Fitzgibbon, two Misses Dawson, Mr., Mrs. and two Misses Webb, Mr. E. J. Gardiner, Mr. and Mrs. Barrow, and Mr. G. C. Lacy. To Southampton.—The Hon. Algernon Tollemache and wife. To Suez.—Mr. Rowats.

The Ship Flying Venus, 1,659 tons, Captain C. Robertson, which arrived on the 29th from Calcutta, (December 28th), brought the following cargo:—12,931 bags rice, 5,687 bales gunnies, 15 bundles copper plates, 4 kegs preserves, 966 bags sugar, 408 packages [illegible]

DAILY IMPORTS.—January 31.

From London.

Menzaleh s—15 cases sherry and 5 cases port, H Currim and Co; 12 cases candles, P Framjee and Co; 50 cases copper sheets, Angus Son and Co; 65 kegs iron nails, N Bharmull; 2 cases percussion caps, H M Soolaman; 101 cases steel, A Sumsoodin; 25 hogshead beer, J Nowrojee.
Peshawar s—2 cases paint, A Jeevajee.

From Leghorn.

Batavia s—4 cases marble slabs, Thacker, Vining and Co.

From Bordeaux.

Batavia s—125 cases brandy, D Cowasjee; 245 cases brandy, J Nowrojee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—January 31.

For Liverpool.

Varuna s—54 bales cotton, Vurdhamon Takursee.
Historian s—1000 packets myrabollams, Ralli Brothers; 25 bales wool, Goolam Hoosan Currimbhoy; 26 bales wool, Ludhabhoy Khakey; 25 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton and Co; 150 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 8 bales cotton Hiralall Tribhowandass; 130 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 54 bales cotton, Dayabhoy Cullianjee and Co; 6,900 bundles coir yarn, Talub Arbee; 50 bales wool, Tapun Enderjee; 132 bales cotton, Moolje Aununjee; 65 bags nuxvomica and 34 bales hemp, Bhimjee Mooljee; 200 packages wet dates, Enderjee Moonsey; 60 bales wool, Goculdass Toolseedass.
Thibetu s—90 bales wool, Lilladhur Govindjee.
Beuccleuch, 200 bales nigerseed and 1500 bags myrabollams, Ralli Brothers.
Deccan s—1 box gold coins, The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank; 14 cases fishmaws, Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy; 5 cases fishmaws, Hajee Essa; 147 pieces E Teeth, Mamedjee and Guneah; 1 box gold coins, The C M Bank of I L and China.

For Trieste.

Thibet s—1,011 bags coffee, P and O Co.

For Marseilles.

Batavia s—3 boxes silver coins and 3 bags gold bars, The French Bank.
Thibet s—100 bags coffee, P and O Co; 2,000 bags teelseed and 2,000 bags ground nuts, Ewart Latham and Co.

For Naples.

Batavia s—150 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

For Venice.

Thibet s—254 bales cotton, Vinay and Co.

For Hull.

Morayshire, 25 cwts bones, Allimamed Hasum.

For Hongkong.

Teheran s—125 packages red raisin, Bundally Sewjee; 43 bales twist, Bombay S & W Co; 150 bales cotton, The New D P S & W Co; 120 bales twist, E D Sassoon; 48 bales cotton, Currimbhoy Ebram; 102 packages red raisin, Fazulla Khakey.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 30th January, 1876.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah	29 947
Temperature of the Air	73·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	67·7
Dew Point	64·9
Relative humidity of Air	0·746
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	5·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9-30 a.m. on following day)	78·0
Minimum do. do	67·8
General Direction of wind...NNW, NNE, N, NW. NNW, N.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours	376

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—January 29.

Fisher, Lieut Col, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough.
Gough, Lieut Col, Bengal 12th Cavalry, on furlough, from Delhi.

January 31st.

Barlow, Lieut, Bengal R E on leave, from Agra.

DEPARTURES.—January 30.

Freeman, Major, Bengal 4th Cavalry, from furlough, to Meerut

January 31.

Anderson, Major, Bengal R H A, on Med Cert, to England.
Wilson, Brig-Genl, Bengal Staff, on furlough, to England.
Chamion, Col, Bombay 12th Regt, N I, on furlough, to England.
Denshire, Captain, Bengal 51st L Infantry, on furlough to England.
Daubeny, Major, Bombay 7th Fusiliers, on leave, to England.
Fisher, Lieut-Col, Benzal Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.
Gibbs Lieut, Bombay 23rd Regt, on leave, to England.
Hefferman, Surgeon, Bengal Med Ser, on leave, to England.
Johnstone, Dy-Surg Genl, Bombay Ind Med Dept, on duty, to Mhow.
Hyde, Col, Bengal R E, on furlough, to England.

CENTRAL PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Central Provinces' Gazette*, Jan. 29.)

Col J Ashburner, Depy Comr Balaghat, transferred to Bilaspur, reported his arrival and assumed charge of the Bilaspur Dist, from Capt T A Scott, Offg Depy, Comr, on the 18th inst afternoon.

Capt T A Scott, Asst Comr, appointed to officiate as Dist Supt of Police, received charge of the Bilaspur Police, from Mr L K Laurie, c s Offg Dist Supt, on the 18th inst afternoon.

Mr H F Bartlett, c s, Asst Comr, transferred to Balaghat, reported his arrival and assumed charge of his duties in that dist on the 21st inst afternoon.

Two years' furlough to Europe, under Sect 5 (a) Supplement E of the Civil Leave Code, with the usual subsidiary leave, is granted to the Revd W W Nicholls, Chaplain of Kamptee, from the 1st March next, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same.

Public Works Department.

Mr D L M Mackay, c s, Asst Comr, received charge of the Registrar's Office Jubbulpore Dist from Mr F C Anderson, c s, Asst Comr on the forenoon of the 17th Jan 1876.

Mr W Munton, Extra Asst Comr, received charge of the Registrar's Office, Bilaspur Dist from Mr Sheo Parshad, Extra Asst Comr on the afternoon of [illegible] 18th Jan 1876.

Mr W Munton, Extra [illegible]st Comr, received charge of the Bilaspur Treasury, from M[illegible]nshi Sheo Parshad, on the afternoon of the 18th inst.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Punjab Government Gazette*, January 27.)

Mr W M Young, Settlement Secy to the Financial Comr, having reported his return to duty on the afternoon of the 15th Jan 1876, the unexpired portion (seven days) of the privilege leave of absence granted to him in "Punjab Government Gazette" Order No 1497, dated 23rd October 1875, is hereby cancelled.

Home Department.

Maj M Ramsay, Cantonment Mag, Meean Meer, has obtained nineteen days' subsidiary leave, under Section 18 of the Civil Leavd Code, with effect from the 3rd Feb 1876, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same, preparatory to proceeding on furlough granted to him in G G O No 1319, dated 31st Dec 1876.

Mr Carr Stephen, Extra-Asst Comr and Judicial Asst, Ludhiana, is appointed an ex-officio member of the Municipal Committee of Ludhiana.

Mr D B Sinclair, Asst Comr, from the Muzaffargarh to the Montgomery district, as a temporary arrangement, during Hukm Chand's absence on privilege leave.

Capt C E Macauley, Asst Comr, is, on return from furlough posted to the Dera Ismail Khan district as Offg Depy Comr.

Capt Macaulay received charge of the Dera Ismail Khan district from Capt A S Roberts, on the forenoon of the 11th Jan 1876.

Military Department.

Maj G N Money, 3rd Sikh Infantry, is granted leave of absence on medical certificate for thirty days, from such date as he may avail himself of it, to proceed to Calcutta and appear before a medical Board.

This cancels Punjab Order No 2, dated 3rd inst.

The leave granted in Punjab Order No 202, dated 9th Nov 1875, to Capt L C Daniell, 4th Sikh Infantry, is extended to the 25th Nov 1875, under Rule XVIII of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

The following Orders are confirmed:—

Dera Ismail Khan Station Order, dated 10th Jan 1876, directing Surg J Duke, 2nd Punjab Infantry, to officiate in medical charge, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, in addition to his other duties, during the absence on special duty with H H the Lt-Govr of the Punjab of Surg O J Duke, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, with effect from the 1st inst.

4th Sikh Infantry—Regl Order, dated 18th Dec 1875, making the following temporary appointments, consequent on the return of Capt B E Gowan, Wing Officer, from furlough:—

Capt B E Gowan, Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Comd, and Wing Officer, vice Capt A Fitz Hugh, Offg Comdt.

Capt A Scott, Adjt, to officiate as Wing Officer, vice Capt B E Gowan.

Capt V Rivaz, Qr Mr, to officiate as Adjt vice Capt A Scott.

Lt C Dempster, 2nd Wing Subn, to officiate as 1st Wing Subn and Qr Mr, in addition to his other duties.

Public Works Department.

Mr J H Lyons, Ex Engr, Delhi and Umballa Road Division, is allowed furlough to England for twenty months, under Sect 10 (a) of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr Lyons is also allowed twenty days preparatory leave, on furlough pay, to enable him to reach the port of embarkation, under Section 18 (a) of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 1st March 1876, or subsequent date.

Mr O Kirkham, Acct Hazara Division, has been allowed one month's privilege leave with effect from the forenoon of the 20th Dec 1875.

Mr T Skilling, Clerk, 4th class, 1st grade, from the 2nd Divn, Sirhind Canal, to the Accounts Divn, Sirhind Canal, as a temporary arrangement.

Mr Skilling left the former Div on the forenoon of the 2nd Dec 1875, and joined the latter Div on the forenoon of the same date.

Mr H Martindell, Clerk, 3rd class, 3rd grade, attached to the Office of Ex Engr, Lower Sutlej and Chenab Div, Inundation Canals, is allowed privilege leave for ninety days from the 1st Feb 1876, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

Lt Col E L Farle, S C Supdg Engr, 3rd grade, is allowed subsidiary leave from the 14th Nov to 6th Dec 1875, both days inclusive.

Lt Col E L Earle, S C Supdg Engr, 3rd grade, on return from furlough is posted to the Lower Bari Doab Circle, of which he took over charge from Mr E C Palmer on the forenoon of the 6th Dec 1875.

Mr C Domingo is appointed Apprentice clerk and posted to the New Delhi Branch Div, Western Jumna Canal, with effect from the forenoon of the 6th Jan 1876.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*North-Western Provinces Gazette*, January 29.)

General Department.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted leave of absence:—

Mr H G Ross, Supt Dehra Dun, furlough to Europe for nine months, with effect from the 1st Feb 1876, together with the usual subsidiary leave.

Mr A C Tupp, C S, who has reported his return from furlough on the 13th Jan, 1876, the usual subsidiary leave to enable him to rejoin his appointment.

H H the Lt-Govr has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

The undermentioned officers are placed on special duty with the Camp of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, under the orders of Maj-Genl the Hon Sir H Ramsay, C B, K C S I, with effect from the 7th to the 19th Feb 1876, or till further orders:—

Mr E Colvin, Mag and Collr, Moradabad.

Mr J C Colvin, Mag and Collr, Aligarh.

Mr P Whalley, Offg Joint Mag, 1st grade, to officiate as Mag and Collr, Moradabad, during the absence on special duty of Mr E Colvin, or till further orders, with effect from the 4th Jan 1876.

Mr H C Barstow, Joint Mag 1st grade, to officiate as Mag and Collr, Aligarh, during the absence on special duty of Mr J C Colvin, or till further orders.

The Revd A Robinson, whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Govt by the Punjab Govt, to be Chaplain of Mussooree and Dehra.

The Revd J W Adams, whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Govt by the Punjab Govt, to be Chaplain of Meerut, on the breaking up of the Camp of Exercise at Delhi.

Surg R Blood, M D, attached to the Sappers and Miners at Roorkee, officiated as Chemical Examiner, N W Provinces, from the forenoon of the 28th Aug to 5th Nov 1875, inclusive, vice Dr M Thomson, on leave.

In modification of notifications Nos 2334—35A, dated the 18th Dec, 1875, from 23rd Nov, 1875, the date on which Mr D. C. Halkett, Joint Mag, 1st grade, returned from furlough and took charge of his office at Meerut, Mr M S Howell, Offg Joint Mag 1st grade, to revert to his substantive appointment as Joint Mag 2nd grade; and, Mr H P Mulock, Offg Joint Mag, 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment as Asst Mag.

From 24th Nov, 1875, the date on which Mr W C Plowden returned from furlough and received charge of the office of Mag and Collr, Benares Mr T B Tracy, Offg Mag and Collr, to revert to his substantive appointment as Joint Mag, 1st grade; and Mr J H Carter, Offg Joint Mag, 1st grade, to revert to his substantive appointment as Asst Mag.

From 30th Nov 1875, the date on which Mr D M Gardner, Joint Mag 1st grade, assumed charge of his office at Allahabad Mr G Adams, Offg Joint Mag, 1st grade, to officiate in the 2nd grade; and Mr W Barry, Offg Joint Mag 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment as Asst Mag.

From 1st Dec 1875, the date on which Mr H A Harrison assumed charge of the Farukabad Dist. Mr C W P Watts, Offg Mag and Collr, to revert to his substantive appointment as Joint Mag, 1st grade; Mr C F Hall, Offg Joint Mag 1st grade, to revert to his substantive appointment as Joint Mag, 2nd grade; and Mr C D novan, Offg Joint Mag 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment as Asst Mag.

From 2nd Dec 1875, the date on which Mr J Sladen assumed charge of the Muzaffarnagar Dist; Mr A Sells, Offg Mag and Coll, to revert to his substantive appointment as Joint Mag, 1st grade; Mr G S D Dale, Offg Joint Mag, 1st grade, to revert to his substantive appointment as Joint Mag, 2nd grade; and Mr. J Kennedy, Offg Joint Mag, 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment as Asst Mag.

From 2nd Dec, 1875, the date on which he took charge of his office at Shahjehanpur; Mr G Butt, Asst Mag, to officiate as Joint Mag, 2nd grade; and Mr W Irvine, Offg Joint Mag 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment as Asst Mag.

From 6th Dec 1875, the date on which Mr. C Robertson assumed charge of the Mirzapur Dist; Mr W Duthoit, Offg Mag and Collr to revert to his substantive appointment as Depy Supt of the Family Domains of the Maharaja of Benares; and Mr H F D'O Moule, to revert to his substantive appointment as Asst Mag.

From 13th Dec 1875, the date on Mr E B Thornhill assumed charge of the Hamirpur Dist; Mr W Kaye, Offg Mag and Collr, to revert to his substantive appointment as Joint Mag, 1st grade.

From 15th Dec 1875, the date on which Mr M S Howell, Joint Mag, 2nd grade, made over charge of his office to proceed on special duty, Mr W Irvine, Asst Mag to officiate as Joint Mag, 2nd grade.

Police Department

The one month's privilege leave granted to Maj A H Bramley, Dist Supt of Police, Bijnor, in Notification No 16A, dated 6th Jan 1876, is hereby cancelled.

Medical Department.

The untaken portion (five days) of the three months' privilege leave granted to Mr S P Bond, Civil Surg Jalaun, in Govt Notification No 278A, dated 10th June 1875, is hereby cancelled.

Surg Maj A H Fraser, in Medical charge of the Convalescent Depot at Landour, to hold charge of the Civil Medical duties at that station in addition to his own, during the absence on leave of Surg-Maj A Garden, or until further orders.

(Forest Branch.)

Mr R P Colvin, Depy Convr of Forests, 1st grade, has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India, a further extension of leave for three months, without pay, in addition to that granted to him in Notification No 287F, dated 2nd Dec last.

Irrigation Branch.

In anticipation of the approval of the Govt of India, Sergts D Duncan and R Colcombe, R E, are appointed Overseers, 1st grade in the Irrigation Branch of the P W Dept, and posted to the Narora Division, Lower Ganges Canal, which they joined on the 8th and 10th Nov 1875, respectively.

HIGH COURT.—1st February.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley.

Long Causes.

561-74—Jefferson and Payne—Pranjivundass Doolubdass vs Dewallee & Co—L Fletcher—for Pauper.
142-75—In person—Wallo Gorage vs Khoja Bhawa Peerally and others—P C wasjee.
404-75—Shamrao P—Tapidass Manordass vs Oodhaojee Geega and others—Rimington, Hore and Langley.
715-75—Jefferson and Payne—Narindass Hurjeewundass and others vs Bhruthondass Bymohundass and others—Prescot and Winter.

Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Green.

For Judgment

75-75—Balkrishna and B—Rajoo Balloo vs Ragoonath Damoodhur—In person.

Short Causes.

675-75—Fletcher and Smith—Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy vs Cumulsey Premji
671-75—In person—Sorabjee Jamsetjee B vs Bhairoojee Esso jee and another.
692-75—Prescot and Winter—Pallonjee Shroff vs Sha Mahomed Sheeroobhoy.
693-75—Ditto—Sha Vergevundass Madhowdass and others v Thucker Premjee Nundoo and another.
In the matter of the Indian Company's Act 1866 and of the New Mazagon Company, Ld—Jefferson and Payne v Luckmi dass Khimjee and another—Fletcher and Smith.

Long Causes.

258-75—Khunderao M—Maneckial Atmaram vs Ruttonvahoo, widow—Tyabjee and Sayani

For argument on Judge's Summons.

627-74—Tyabjee and Sayani—Dadabhai Peerbhai vs Syed Merashaw—L Fletcher.

Long Causes.

66-75—Tyabjee and Sayani—Purshotum Roopram vs Mathuradas Roopram and another—Fletcher and Smith

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kemball.

Short Causes.

447-75—Lynch and Tobin—Motelall Sewlall vs Mohunlall Heerachund and another.
678-75—Craigie Lynch and Owen—John Sands Junior and others vs Trecum Chapsey and another.
679-75—Macfarlane and Skepsey—John Macfarlane and another vs Purmanund Juggonnath.
685-75—Shapoorj e and Thacurdass—Luckmidass Khimjee and another vs Purshotum Hemraj.
687-75—Lynch and Tobin—The Prince of Wales S. & W. Co Ld. vs Puddumsey Nursey.

Long Causes.

608-75—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Jaitha Bhima and others vs Godavaribai and another—A Framji—Part heard.
474-75—Mr Fletcher—Nanabhoy Ramchunder vs Pandoorung Hurrychundji and another—In person
273-75—Fletcher and Smith—Nurro'um Crustnaji vs Sakurba widow and others—Balkrishna and B
690-75—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Motichund Deochund vs John Edward Hodger—H Becknell
597-75—P Kawasjee—Hajee Ibram Fecker Mahomed vs Haji Mahomed Currim Esphanee—Tyabjee and Savani.
557-75—Janardhun and Ghandibhoy—Pudumsee Nursey vs Chugan Khoosal—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for notifying a domestic occurrence is two rupees. The announcement must be authenticated.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

DAVID—SASSOON—January 30th, at the Jewish Synagogue, Byculla, by the Reverend Myer Gindel, S. J. David, Esq., to Hannah, eldest daughter of Elias David Sassoon, Esq.,

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

HENRY.—January 21st at Mozufferpore, of dysentery, the inft. daughter of E R Henry, C.S., aged 6 months and 1 day.
STAINFORTH—January 19th, at Ranchee, Henry Stainforth, Esq., late of the Bengal Civil Service, aged 71.

All Money Orders, Cheques, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1876.

We are very glad to be able to announce, on the best authority, that Colonel Owen Burne, C.S.I., will accompany the new Viceroy, Lord Lytton, to India, in the capacity of Private Secretary. Colonel Burne, who was formerly Military Secretary to Sir Hugh Rose (Lord Strathnairn) while that General was Commander-in Chief in India, and who afterwards became the Private Secretary and trusted friend of Lord Mayo, is widely known in this country, and nobody who knows him can help liking him. Since the retirement of Sir J. W. Kaye from public life, Colonel Burne has held the important appointment of Political Secretary at the India Office, and it is with some surprise we hear that he has consented to return to India. Such a nomination tends to confirm the opinion that the English Ministry, in choosing Lord Lytton to take Lord Northbrook's place, had in view the necessity of devoting increased attention to the foreign policy of India.

Talking of Private Secretaryships, we may take this opportunity of mentioning that a personage of scarcely less importance than the Viceroy in India—Sir Salar Jung—has selected as his new Private Secretary Mr. A. C. Oliphant, of the Bombay firm of Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co. Kaye, in his new volume of the Sepoy War, speaks of "that great native statesman, Sir "Dinkur Rao," as "sharing with Salar Jung, of "Hyderabad, the glory of being the Abul Fazl of "the nineteenth century." This is a dark saying, but some light is thrown on it by the appointment Sir Salar Jung has just made. Abul-Fazl was a scholar and a man of letters; and the great Hyderabad Minister has evidently the same tastes, for Mr. Oliphant is best known by his admirable letters to the *Bombay Gazette* on the European General Hospital, and we have reason to believe that it was these letters which first gained him the notice of Sir Salar Jung.

It is possible that the following information, communicated to us by a native merchant of Bombay who has dealings with traders from the North-West, may have reached the Government of India, and satisfied it at last of the necessity of doing something to give security to peaceful travellers from India passing with their goods through the territories of our precious ally, the Khan of Khelat. The eminent statesmen and philosophers to whom the policy of non-intervention is dear may not care to risk it for the sake of an odd life or two, but the massacre of 200 traders from India at once has perhaps been too much even for their self-control:—"A report "is current in the bazaar—and I have reason to "believe it to be true—that a caravan of Pathans, "who were returning to Kandahar from India "with merchandize valued at more than one lakh "of Rupees, was attacked by Gower Khan Bra"hooee and his people near Quettah or Morah, and "that, out of the 206 persons composing it, only "7 have escaped with their lives—199 are said "to have been killed or left to die a miserable "death from wounds on the ground where they "were attacked. The whole of the goods, money "and valuables, together with the camels, have "been carried off by the Brahooees, who also have "suffered a loss in killed and wounded, though "not nearly so heavy as that of the Pathans, who "are said to have defended themselves as brave"ly as they could under the adverse circumstan"ces of being surprised and badly armed. The "caravan started from Shikarpore in the begin"ning of January."

An important telegram which we publish this morning describes the exact nature of the political change just effected on the frontier of Upper Scinde. Sir William Merewether will not feel it a great loss to be deprived of the control of affairs on this frontier, for during the last twelve months he has been restrained from doing anything. The Government of India has since Christmas 1874 taken the direct management of political affairs on the Scinde frontier into its own hands, and has insisted on absolute quiescence till now, when it suddenly despatches two Punjab officers to do (it is supposed) something vigorous. We do not care whether the motive power comes from Bombay or Bengal, so long as some appreciation is shown of India's responsibility for the effectual control of the border States; but we look upon the separation of the Scinde frontier from the political domain of the Commissioner at Kurrachee as a great mistake. Commercially, all the relations of Beloochistan with India belong to Scinde and Bombay, not to the Punjab and the North-West Provinces; and in race and history the connexion has been equally close. Kurrachee, too, must always be the base for military operations beyond the Bolan Pass. If, therefore, Lord Northbrook disapproved of the policy of Sir W. Merewether, he should have appointed a new Commissioner at Kurrachee, instead of trying to shift the political centre of gravity for the Scinde frontier from Kurrachee to Lahore. The Viceroy seems to think that, with the electric telegraph, a country may be governed from anywhere. But the telegraph will not supply the want of local experience and knowledge of men.

The British nation is seldom without a cry. At one time it is "No Popery;" at another "Volunteers;" two years ago it was "The "Shah," and this season's demand seems likely to be for more soldiers. Of all the extravagant suggestions on the subject that of the *Overland Mail* seems the most absurd. "Jack Sepoy" is a very fair soldier in his own country, and as far West as Aden his services are invaluable, or, if need be, in Egypt. In Burma and China too, and in the Malay Peninsula, he is a trusty auxiliary, but more than an auxiliary he can never be. To employ him for garrison duty in Great Britain would be as absurd as to export Suffolk labourers to the paddy fields of Bengal, or to import Arab galloways to haul brewers' drags. Nor is the supply equal to such an unanticipated demand as this. Notably in the Madras Presidency, and, indeed, all over India, except in the Punjab, recruiting is a matter of some difficulty. On enlistment a very strict medical examination is undergone, and again on reaching regimental head-quarters. A recruit rejected on the latter occasion is not unfrequently returned to the place of his enlistment at the expense of the medical officer who first passed him. Nor can character be disregarded in such a force as the Native Army. While the necessities of life have increased, pay has remained stationary, and in these days of frequent moves hutting expenses fall more heavily than formerly on the young sepoy, while the older man is usually the supporter of children, and grandchildren, nephews and cousins, as well as parents. One native regiment we could mention had to content itself with half-a-dozen recruits in a twelvemonth. Foreign service is much dreaded by the sepoy, and the prospect of a few years in England would by no means be an additional inducement.

Nor, if practicable, is the idea congruent with fixed English notions on the subject. Mercenary troops have always been regarded with some contempt, and a nation reduced to this expedient would lower itself considerably in the eyes of Europe. The history of the Native Army frees the sepoy from this reproach as long as he is serving the Indian Government. The struggle in the Carnatic between French and English more than a century ago was the occasion of the first employment of native troops by a European power. But circumstances in that case justified the means, and in such scenes as the siege of Arcot the utility and the fidelity of the native arm made itself felt. Moreover, the country teemed with soldiery of all kinds much in the same way as do Hyderabad and Baroda to this day; and it was far easier to work these free lances into a useful shape than to coerce them with European forces. Given good leaders the thing was soon done, and, once done, could not, and need not, be undone. But without quoting the annals of the Native Army every one knows that, its existence being due to exceptional circumstances, the subsequent course of events frees it from the reproach of being a mercenary, so long as it is a local, force. But once transport it t[illegible] Europe or the Colonies, and the case is very [illegible]ifferent. Nor is there any guarantee for the [illegible]ccess of such a humiliating experiment. Put [illegible]he sepoy in European barracks and give him rations on the European system, and he is a miserable man. Not even the *Overland Mail* can dream of importing into England wives and families, and this at once presupposes a far more European system of victualling than would suit Mussulman or Hindoo. And, if the more sensitive among that many-headed British public are pitying the miseries of night sentries outside deserted London palaces, and suggesting umbrella-bayonets to protect them from the weather, (the *Pall Mall* with a two-fold object drily proposes pattens for their feet); these philanthropic Whites could surely never dream of exposing natives of the tropics to the alternations of frost, thaw, and fog, which make up a third of the English year. This is not the "silly season" of the London press, and an editorial of such low calibre is only excusable in the very dullest "fall," as our American cousins not inaptly call autumn.

Nor does it seem as if the British nation would ever accept conscription. Whether we have not to thank MM. Ereckmann-Chatrian for this is another matter, but the fact remains, and reduces us to one sole resource, our trowser pockets. The John Bull of Mr. Tenniell did not refuse the pill which was to relieve his chest, and there is no ground for fearing that he will do so now. But the increase of pay must necessarily be limited to a very small addition to each soldier's pittance. That some increase will be granted we may infer from the recent telegram informing us of a proposed addition to the Army Estimates. (The amount estimated for the year 1874-75 was over 14½ millions.) But it is well to call attention to a recent letter in *The Times* from the pen of Archdeacon Wright. Though wearing the toga himself, the Archdeacon seems to have a very clear idea of some of the causes which go to make the army unpopular in England. He would make the soldier's rations a pound and a quarter of bread and a pound of meat instead of a pound and three quarters of a pound of each as at present, and would add groceries and vegetables. This, even if did not increase its popularity, would unquestionbly add to the efficiency of the army, especially at a time when we are forced to accept half grown and debilitated striplings from manufacturing towns in place of sturdy countrymen. If it were once known that the private soldier was well fed and clothed and might, if of temperate habits, save the whole of his pay, though not a penny more than at present, things would doubtless assume a very different aspect. The idea is at least confirmed by the popularity, among men who have tried it, of service in this country. It is not uncommon for 200 men to volunteer from a regiment under orders for England, solely on account of dislike to the idea of roughing it in English barracks, and the proportion of crime in the ranks out here is far less than it is at home. It has been found expedient in this country to take every care of so valuable an article as the British soldier, and the British soldier shows his appreciation of this care. When the demand is greater than the supply, any commodity becomes dear, and, from this point of view, the British soldier is valuable at home too. Do not spare him the irksome duties of his calling, but provide that his condition shall be such as to enable him to undergo these duties as he has always done. All classes of society in England are better fed than they were 20 or 30 years back. Schoolboys, miners, navvies, factory hands, and even clerks who need it least, all consume more meat than would seem credible to the last generation, and there is a great charm in not having to provide for one's daily bread. Free board and lodging as a mode of partial payment for service are popular in all ranks of society, and how many people who do not actually receive such payment in kind prefer to arrange to contract for the accommodation that they may know with certainty how much they have in hand for other things. The experiment would at least be worth trying for the coming session of Parliament cannot pass without a critical investigation into the defences of England, and her power of offence also. The Government must either declare themselves satisfied or dissatisfied with the present army (of the British establishments, of under 130,000 men. This force might be brought up to 170,000 by reductions of the strength on foreign stations if such reductions were practicable, and by the employment of militia and yeomanry to nearly 300,000 men. But two questions must be answered, and candidly, by the Government. Is this force really in existence? Is it, if in existence, a sufficient force? The second answer it is for the nation to ratify; but the Government must not attempt to hoodwink inquirers by reckoning a reserve force which will not be in complete existence until 1881. If we can do until then without this increase of reserve, why is it then necessary? It is unfortunately very questionable whether we can, even by giving up Turkey and admitting Russia to the Mediterranean, postpone the evil day till then, and with a doubt in the matter we must, to borrow the figure of the *Pall Mall*, insure the house at once. We have the money, and *proximus ardet Ucalegon*. As this is so, we may have to pay a heavier premium, but the risk is doubly hazardous. We escaped the neighbouring conflagration on a former occasion, but we then publicly admitted that we were uninsured.

THE PRINCE OF WALES IN CASHMERE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT WITH THE PRINCE.)

JUMMOO, CASHMERE, 22nd Jan.

The first night in the Camp at Jummo was bitterly cold, and neither the heavy cotton wraps which had been thoughtfully spread upon each bed, nor the fire-places which had been built into each tent were despised by the Maharaja's shivering guests. The following morning was very hazy, and the fall of a few drops of rain, brought down probably by the large number of salutes that had been fired on the previous day, and the ominous appearance of the clouds that rested on the mountains, gave rise to fears that the day would be wet, and the Prince's sport spoiled. However, under the influence of a strong breeze which seemed to come straight down from the snows, the clouds dispersed, and by ten o'clock the weather had become bright and clear, though by no means warm. At half past eight o'clock, according to the programme, the Prince was to review the Maharaja's troops, and witness a game of polo as played by the Balkees and men of Skardo; but owing to the threatening appearance of the weather these entertainments were postponed. The Prince, however, went through the bazaars, and visited the principal places of curiosity before breakfast. At half-past eleven the Maharaja arrived at the Prince's encampment, on a richly dressed elephant, followed by about a dozen more elephants. In the courtyard in front of the new Palace, a number of troops belonging to the 9th Lancers and the 17th Punjab Cavalry were drawn up. Some of the horses were greatly afraid of the elephants, and pranced and danced about in a manner which was subversive of all good order. At twelve o'clock the Prince and the Maharaja came forth from the Royal tent, and the foremost elephant kneeled. A ladder was placed against the intelligent animal's side, and the Prince, followed by the Maharaja and Major Henderson, climbed into the golden howdah, Major Henderson taking the back seat. The Prince wore a brown overcoat and shooting dress which contrasted with the bright green and gold cloak worn by his swarthy moustachied companion on the left. A number of members of the Prince's suite took their seats upon other elephants, and a procession was formed which, led by the Prince and the Maharaja, moved slowly out of the courtyard to the music of the Prince's band. When the procession had passed under the triumphal arch, half-a-dozen of the bands of the Maharaja's forces seemed to strike up the National Anthem and "God Bless the Prince of Wales" at the same moment. However, the Prince survived this, and in due time reached the city gate and proceeded safely down the steep causeway which leads up to the city walls. After witnessing some hawking, the party proceeded to the forest beneath Jummoo and sporting operations were quickly commenced. For several months past the Maharaja had been endeavouring to attract animals to this particular part of the jungle. Beaters were daily employed to proceed round the base of the mountains and drive the game up towards the Tavee river; and the ground was strewed with honey, which it appears wild boars are as fond of as bears are. Owing to the beaters and the honey, a large number of pig and other animals, including several leopards, were collected, and good sport for His Royal Highness was anticipated. The sportsmen took up their position in a cleared portion of the jungle, and at a given signal the beaters at the outposts commenced to "drive" onwards to where the Prince and his companions waited. The din made by the shouting, screaming, and drum-beating of the natives was tremendous, and birds and beasts fled before them. Many of the birds were beautifully plumaged, and as they flew past shrieking or twittering, I daresay the Prince would have liked to take a shot at them, only he could not do so without startling the game that came crashing through the jungle towards him. The cries of the beaters came nearer and nearer, and the shooting party put themselves on the alert. Suddenly, grunting and roaring, a herd of pigs burst into the royal space, and a leopard was seen crouching among the outlying bushes. Four of the pigs were shot down, one boar falling to the Prince's gun. By this time the herd had swept past the party, and as they could not be turned back again the day's sport was practically over. For his amusement and just, as it were, to keep his hand in, the Prince shot a jackal as it was slinking past. Luncheon was next enjoyed in the jungle, and, like Alexander:—

"Thrice he slew the slain."

I daresay that the Royal party killed their wild boars over and over again. Regarding the event, I may say that the following lines were picked up in camp shortly after the news about it had been circulated:—

When Specials flashed to England,
"The Prince has killed one pig!"
Sour English critics tried to give
The Royal sport a dig.
"O Prince," they cried, "in India
Remain 'neath bannyan's twig,
And for thy people's happiness,
Pray kill another pig."
They little thought him able
To do a feat so big.
What will they say on hearing that
He's killed that other pig?
As to each spiteful critic
Why, let us dash his wig.
Long live the Prince, says I, to kill
Full many another pig!

Let us hope that the pigs' feet were better than those of the above verses. After luncheon, a number of the members of the shooting party proceeded up the banks of the Tavee and dragged the river for fish. I believe that a few deluded animals were caught, but this kind of sport does not appear to have been very successful, and the Prince did not lose much by not taking a share in it. Shortly after five o'clock the procession returned to the Prince's encampment, where the Maharaja took leave of His Royal Highness. The Maharaja walked about for some time among the crowd of native officials and soldiers who swarmed in the courtyard, and then he proceeded to the parade ground, a large stony piece of ground lying between the city and the camp, and not very suitable for the manoeuvring of either horses or men. But the Jummoo authorities seem to be fond of rough and somewhat impracticable thoroughfares; the dangerous entrance to the city gate, the large open street leading up from the gate to the new Palace, many of the narrow lanes in the bazaar, the steep entrance to the Maharaja's own Palace overhanging the banks of the Tavee, and the courtyard of the Palace, being all examples of how uncomfortable a road may be made by a plentiful use of large, round, slippery stones. I should think that earth could easily be obtained to cover the stones, and I am the more surprised that this is not done because I believe that accidents of a serious kind are always happening on the roads to the Maharaja's horses. On the parade ground, the Maharaja, who was followed by his son, a smart-looking young man who talks a little English, passed in front of a number of his troops, and intimated to the officers that the Prince would not be able to review them. The troops then dispersed, many of them proceeding to the Maharaja's Palace and others to the Prince's encampment, while the Maharaja mounted his elephant and, followed by his suite, went home.

During the day, the bazaars were thronged with visitors, and the shopkeepers must have done excellent trade. The principal places of business of Jummoo lie to the north side of the new Palace. Leaving the Prince's encampment and proceeding northwards along the parade ground, the traveller reaches a high stone gateway, the door on which is heavy wood, studded with nails. This gateway leads into the principal bazaar, a narrow thoroughfare not more than ten feet broad at its widest part. On each side of it, the shops are situated. These are low huts raised on a plinth about three feet high and entirely open to one side of the street. The ranges of buildings are divided into booths each about ten feet square, and each booth is occupied by a different merchant or set of merchants. Here in one booth sits the shawlvendor among his shawls; squatting in another sits the maker of carpets; in another the *peshmeena* merchants; in another, gold and silver ware dealers; in another, coarse cloth merchants from Ladak or Thibet; in another, the sellers of lacquered toys; and colored *papier mache* work; in others, the sellers of native jewellery, such as gold and silver earrings, nose rings, bangles, or bracelets; while at no great distance off, an unsavoury smell proclaims the existence of the native pastry-cook, whose yellow cakes well soaked in oil attract pariah dogs to their vicinity and myriads of flies. The din in the narrow thoroughfare is very great, each merchant inviting you to his booth with the vociferated assurance that his goods are the best in Cashmere, while men follow you in the street and thrust in front of you specimens of their shawl, caps, and Cashmere trowserings. Contending merchants almost pull you into their respective shops, and if you happen to be on horse-back, and seem inclined to listen to any of the goods dealers one of them is pretty certain to take the bridle and lead the animal to a place opposite his shop where he vaults up on the plinth, plucks from a shelf a bundle of goods, and squatting down runs over the catalogue and prices of his possessions with wonderful volubility. The shawl merchant lifts down from a peg a mantle which he tells you is the finest Cashmere, and asks Rs. 200 for it, but when he sees you are not inclined to pay so large a sum, asks what the sahib will deign to give for such a splendid piece of work. He shows you in rapid succession, holding them up with his hands beneath them, in such a way as to show you the centre of the pattern and at the same time preserve a somewhat beseeching bearing, shawls valuing in price from Rs. 40 to Rs. 4,000. He explains to you how many years such and such a shawl has occupied in the making; he points out its wonderful combinations of colour; with his fingers and thumbs he attempts to show you the intricacy of the texture; and winds up all with the appeal, "surely the sahib will buy something." Like all Indian traders your Cashmere shawl seller asks a great deal more for his goods than he will subsequently consent to take, and he is so importunate that not even the excuse of having no money will stave him off, for he promptly replies that he will take your bills and give you credit—this, too, although he has never seen you before and in all probability never will again. The dealers in gold and silver wares, whose shelves are well filled with glittering ewers, mugs, tea and coffee services, card-cases, and sugar basins, catch you as you leave the shawl-merchant's shop and hope to win from you your custom which the shawl merchant was unsuccessful in obtaining because of his high prices. They place before you lovely specimens of silver goods covered with a network of gold; they turn them round in their hands and deftly reveal their charms; until, half tempted to buy, you ask the price of that lovely tea set upon a tray, determined that if it costs Rs. 100 you won't mind giving that much for it. You are surprised to hear, however, that the price is Rs.300, and although you might get it for Rs. 250 you still feel that even that is too much for the pretty toy. I believe that the proper way to buy this kind of inlaid silver work is to give weight for weight in rupees and then allow six annas for each rupee for labour. On this occasion many of the silver dealers, knowing that an influx of unwary travellers might be expected to arrive with the Prince, had taken the precaution to ticket their goods with fancy prices, which they got in a large number of instances; but those who happened to be acquainted with Cashmere and its goods made very fair bargains, in some cases, where the gold inlaying was not superior, paying only 4 annas per rupee's weight for work. It is a mistake, however, to suppose that Cashmere itself is the cheapest place wherein to purchase Cashmere shawls and goods, the fact being that many artisans who have fled with their families from Cashmere and sought the more liberal shelter of English rule, have settled down in Umritsur and Loodiana, where a large trade is done in the manufacture of articles in which the inhabitants of Cashmere are popularly supposed to have a monopoly. I believe that nearly as good shawls can now be obtained in either of these places as you can get in Jummoo or Srinuggur, and of course they are much cheaper inasmuch as they have not to bear the heavy exactions which it is the unfortunate policy of the Cashmere authorities to levy upon all goods manufactured in Cashmere. Next to the shawl merchants and the silver works, the cloth shops are worthy of inspection. The peculiar cloth called peshmeena is sold in pieces, or made up in caps, or ample cloaks known in the Punjab as chogahs, which are long and flowing. As morning gowns for ladies chogahs are admirable, being warm and at the same time not ungraceful. The manufacture of the peshmeena fabric gives employment to a large number of people throughout Cashmere, who are, however, very poorly paid. I [illegible] believe is made fro [illegible] hairs of the Cashmere [illegible] peshmeena cloth can be [illegible] to Rs. 50, although, true [illegible] sellers start with asking [illegible] garment for which they [illegible] sent to take Rs. 25 or even [illegible] professes not to care much whether he gets it or not. The cloth brought from Ladak is also a kind of peshmeena, although it is much coarser than the proper peshmeena fabric, being manufactured from the coarser hairs of the Cashmere goat. Very good Ladak peshmeena cloth, one yard broad, can be bought for from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 a yard, and the coarser kinds of Ladak cloth, suitable for warm clothing, can be bought for Rs. 4 the piece of six yards. The finer sort of embroidered grey caps which are hawked about all over India can be bought in Jummoo for Rs. 1-8 each, or at the most Rs. 2, while the coarser kinds can easily be obtained for Re. 1 each. The row created by the sellers of all these goods as the traveller passes their shops can be compared only to the Bombay brokers' share market when a story to the advantage or disadvantage of some spinning mill has excited the Bunnias, Hindoos, and Parsees who deal in its shares. The busy appearance of the Jummoo bazaar, when men crowd the narrow thoroughfare is increased when horsemen pass, or when elephants, whose sides are so broad that foot passengers have to jump on to the raised plinths, and whose height almost equals that of the houses on each side stalk majestically onwards, showing particular care, however, not to knock anybody over. Several times, when I was standing in front of some shop listening to the vocal advertisements of the shopmen, I have had to crouch close to the wall to let some huge monster pass without putting an end to me. Almost all kinds of Asiatics are to be found about the streets of Jummoo; now you jostle against some tall Pathan, dragging at his heels a fighting ram or a dancing bear, now against a broad-faced Llama from Thibet with a dirty dark cloak hung around his form, and on his head a cap with broad flaps which stick out over the ears; now different specimens of Cashmeries, including hundreds of those strange creatures the coolies, who, although strong and tall, as a rule, are frightened by the bark of a dog, and who care for nothing on earth so long as they are permitted to trudge quietly over the country with their long baskets (called kiltas) on their backs and their crutches beneath their arms, which crutches, when they feel tired, they pass behind and plant on the ground, resting their loads upon the upper part. Cabulees, with dirty loose garments and dirty white flannel skull caps, offer you grapes for sale in little round boxes in which the grapes are packed in layers among cotton. Bird-sellers from the plains beneath Jummoo carry jays, parrots, thrushes, and gaudily-coloured little forest chatterers, upon a stick and bawl out their terms for their wares. Groups of Europeans mingled perpetually among this motley crowd. I noticed Sir Bartle Frere examining the wares of a silversmith, some French correspondents getting their silver purchases weighed, and bargaining as well as their knowledge of Hindostanee and English would permit; officers and their ladies from the camp standing in the choked thoroughfares fondly eyeing Cashmere shawls and appraising pieces of beautiful peshmeena; others standing before the shops of the sellers of beautiful papier mache work and endeavouring to strike a reasonable bargain for some brilliantly coloured cheroot-box or pen-holding-box; ladies bending down from their open palankeens fingering some envied silk lined chogah. So the bustle went on all day—an interesting and animated spectacle.

Proceeding along the principal bazaar, which is nearly half a-mile in length, a little steep is reached, on the left of which is a tank with deep flights of steps all round, while on the top stands a red and green painted gateway guarded by soldiers. This is the entrance to the Palace. Going onwards, we find ourselves in a huge courtyard, the ground of which is very rough and untidy. The Palace buildings, which are built in different styles, while some are faced with stucco and others with small latticed bow windows, through which, perhaps, some Cashmere damsel is looking, are gaudily painted bright green and red and form a square in the courtyard. On the right side of the square, and at the further end of it, the Maharaja's principal apartments are situated. A short flight of steps leads to the durbar-room, which is long and lofty. The walls bear a number of red lamps supported on the tips of "burrah singha" horns, which have sometimes as many as ten tines. In the centre there hangs from the roof a gigantic candelabra, the framework of which is polished teak, while the lights rise tier above tier. The huge floor is carpetted with a splendid thick carpet, made, I believe, not in Persia but Cashmere. At the northern end of the room stands a canopy borne aloft on spiral silver poles. The outside of the canopy is green velvet embroidered with gold, and inside it is scarlet velvet with a golden sun in the centre shooting out rays of gold. The face of the sun is raised, and the nose is a formidable organ jutting downwards, while the staring eyes are startling alike from their size and their value, being composed of precious stones. The carpet is a magnificent piece of scarlet velvet brocade, richly embroidered with gold. In the centre of the carpet is a gold chair, studded with gems, and filled with a scarlet velvet cushion. A small room behind the canopy and throne is the Maharaja's retiring room, which, like the celebrated Sheesh Mahal, in the Palace in Lahore Fort is walled with little bits of mirrors stuck into cement floral designs. The room, which also contains a number of full length mirrors and pictures of Runjeet Singh and other Sikh warriors, is like a pretty glittering toy. The lights on the walls are supported on the heads of imitation wooden peacocks. Leaving this room, and passing through a narrow passage in the northern face of the courtyard, we enter a small courtyard with a garden in the centre, a dead white wall on one side, stables on another, servants' quarters to the left, and some of the finest rooms in the Palace in front. A large portion of the upper part of the pink walls, and a portion of the roof, are covered with designs of gold with heavy gold mouldings. This is the dining room which has been fitted up with European furniture for the Prince. An adjoining room is the drawing-room which is filled with costly furniture, while every inch of space except moving-room on the splendid carpet, is filled with valuable ornaments, including rare clocks, pictures of Her Majesty and the Princess Alexandra, parian statues, alabaster vases, tea and coffee sets wrought in the most delicately-inlaid Cashmere silver, amber groups, gold opera glasses, model singing-birds, gold musical snuff-boxes, and a wilderness of rare curiosities in gold, silver, and precious stones gathered from the four corners of the earth. All the numerous tables in the drawing-room are covered with valuable Cashmere shawls, the window curtains are Cashmere shawls, and groups not of flags but of Cashmere shawls are placed high up at intervals on the walls. With that curious incongruity of taste which often besets native potentates, one side of this room is covered with native frescoes and German and French pictures, while in the centre of this choice art collection stands a gigantic picture of the late Maharaja' Goolab Singh. A picture of the present Maharaja on horseback occupies nearly the whole of the wall facing the door. Both these large pictures were executed, for a large sum of money, by Mr. Landseer, a nephew of the great Landseer. A verandah runs along the northern face of this room, and the view from it is considered to be one of the finest in the world, and, for that matter, probably is. Immediately beneath the verandah lies an ornamental garden. Beneath the garden flows the river Tavee through pretty patches of bright yellow sand, which stretch towards groves of trees on the mountain side, a short way from the bank. To the left the hills break up into valleys; and above all the eminences, green with verdure, tower the hills of snow. There is nothing in the whole Palace so beautiful as this exquisite view from the verandah; and though the congeries of buildings which go to make up the Palace were much worse architecturally than they are, this view would justify the taste of the architect.

One of the streets which branch off to the left from the main bazaar leads to a place which was visited by Sir Bartle Frere and a number of the Prince's staff. This is the Llamas temple. It is simply a small collection of mud huts on a mud heap, but nevertheless large numbers of pilgrims from Thibet visit it. The groups of men I saw there were very interesting. The writers attached to the temple wore long blue silk gowns, and their girdle contained a silver sheathe containing not a dagger as one would at first suppose, but their bamboo pens and other writing materials. They were bareheaded, and wore sandals strapped upon their feet by strips of leather. Some of the other Llamas present wore rough cloth coats and hats, with large flaps, not unlike English railway sleeping caps. The chief priest was good enough to show us a celebrated picture on silk representing with extraordinary wild poetic vigour the work of creation and destruction going on in the world simultaneously. One gentleman offered Rs. 500 for the curious and original painting, but the old priest shook his head and said that five lakhs could not buy it. He also showed us one of the celebrated Thibet praying wheels—a small silver cylinder fixed to a wooden handle and surrounded by zodiacal signs. The prayers are inserted in the cylinder and a weight attached to it by a string carries it round rapidly when the handle is moved. The courtyard of the temple was filled with poor-looking Asiatics and rough-looking ponies. The shrine of the picture is on an open platform built [illegible]ver one of the mud huts. The whole of the [illegible]lamas were exceedingly kind, and showed no [illegible]esitation in giving visitors information about [illegible]heir strange Buddhistical tenets. I may men[illegible]tion as a novel fact for Freemasons that one of the English gentlemen present, having heard that the Llamas are acquainted with the symbols of Freemasonry, took one of the priests aside into a dark stable which was tenanted by a cow and a pony; and after the interview he joined us and said he was quite satisfied that the ancient Llama knew the symbols of Freemasonry. Freemasons therefore who go to Thibet may expect to meet there many a man and a brother.

On the evening of the day the events of which I have been describing the Prince returned the formal visit of the Maharaja at the Palace of the latter, and presents were exchanged in the durbar room. The gifts of the Maharaja were splendid and of great value. What the Prince gave in return I cannot tell as they were not exhibited. After the durbar the Prince, with a company of forty gentlemen, dined in the Palace, and at another banquet held simultaneously in the new Palace the health of the Maharaja was drunk enthusiastically by his guests. After the dinner at the old Palace a dance was performed by Llamas in the durbar room. The dance was a masque in which the acting was singularly grotesque and interesting. Upon its conclusion the Prince, the Maharaja, and the visitors, adjourned to the courtyard, where there was an exhibition of fireworks. The display was not very remarkable for excellence, although it was for noise and a powerful smell of villainous saltpetre which nearly choked everybody present, and threw the Prince into a fit of sneezing which threatened to terminate in apoplexy. On its conclusion, the Prince shook hands with the Maharaja, and mounted his elephant, followed through the illuminated streets by his suite.

On the following (Saturday) morning, at nine o'clock, the Prince bade farewell to the Maharaja and the beauties and hospitality of Cashmere. He lunched with the 9th Lancers at Sealkote, and reached Wazeerabad shortly after three o'clock in the afternoon. He proceeded at once in a special train to open the Chenab Bridge.

THE SEATS ON THE APOLLO BUNDER

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—As one of the many residents in the Fort who indulge in an occasional jaunt to the Apollo Bunder in the evenings after dinner, permit me, through your columns, to draw attention to the fact, that the seats placed there—I presume by the Port Trustees—for the public use, are, as a rule, monopolised by boatmen and other hangers on.

It may be said that the seats, being public, all are equally entitled to use them. This view may be very well in its way, but I apprehend the seats were placed on the Bunder more especially for the use of passengers and visitors, than people of the kind I have mentioned.

It is not unusual to see boatmen lying full stretch on these seats (which they use as sleeping couches), while at the same time ladies are compelled to walk about for want of sitting accommodation. Even on occasions when a seat is procurable, it is not without a somewhat uncomfortable feeling that one avails himself or herself of it, as the thought forces itself on the mind that some of these boatmen whose favourite position is to rest their dirty feet, as well as bodies, on the seats, may possibly have left behind them certain little travellers facetiously called "jerusalem ponies."

A hint from the proper quarter to the Police stationed at the Bunder not to permit the monopoly of the seats by these people is, I feel confident, all that's required to alter the existing state of things.—Yours, &c.,

JOHN FALSTAFF.

31st January.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

A BRIDGE OVER THE GODAVARI AT NASIK.

A bridge to connect Nasik with Panchavati is keenly desired by pilgrims and persons visiting the Godavari temples. Communication during part of the year is difficult, dangerous, and sometimes is actually stopped. The undersigned, therefore, with the approval of the Collector of Nasik, Gilbert Elliot, Esquire, has established a subscription list to raise funds for a bridge across the river from a point nearly opposite the Kuppurthala fountain to Naro Shunker's temple.

2. The ghauts and temples which adorn the banks of the Godavari here were constructed by the liberality of the public at immense cost, and the proposed bridge elegantly finished would add much to what is now one of the prettiest places in India. Nasik being a place of high classic renown naturally attracts to it crowds of pilgrims and visitors every year, but as the mythological scenes, as well as most buildings of interest and architectural importance are situated in Panchavati, much hardship and inconvenience to persons crossing the river would be removed by the bridge

3. The undersigned confidently appeals to the liberality of the whole public of India and invites liberal contributions.

4. Persons subscribing sums enough to cover the expenses of one or more arches of the bridge will, if so disposed, have their names engraved on the arch stones as a memorial of their munificence.

5. All subscriptions should be sent and communications addressed to the undersigned.

6. It is intended also to build the bridge so as to render the water of the river purer than it now is.

C. M. THATTE,
Mamlatdar of Nasik.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE FRONTIER OF UPPER SCINDE.

KURRACHEE, 31st Jan.

Colonel Loch is relieved of all his political duties on the Frontier, Upper Scinde. Colonel Munro and Captain Sandeman have arrived there. In future the Commissioner in Scinde will cease to interest himself in Khelat politics.

CAPTAIN CHANNER TO HAVE THE VICTORIA CROSS.

ALLAHABAD, 31st Jan.

Captain Channer, who took the stockade at the Bukit Putus Pass Sungie Ujong Malay territory, has been recommended for the Victoria Cross by Colonel Clay.

THE BUFFS REGIMENT.

CALCUTTA, 31st Jan.

Lieutenants Chippendale and Ommaney, of the Buffs, invalided from Perak with dysentery, and Lieutenant Armstrong and several men of the same regiment have died from same disease.

[Reuter's Telegrams.]

LONDON, 29th Jan.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Fair Dhollera	4 9/16d.

The Manchester Market has been unchanged.

Exchange on India	1s. 9d.
Oriental Bank Shares	£46
Chartered " "	£17-10
Do. Mercantile "	£25
Hongkong and Shanghai	£27
Total Coin in the Bank of France	£67,875,000
Total Notes in circulation	£99,875,000
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	88
4½ per cent. do.	89
5½ per cent. do.	93
3 per cent. Consols for Account	94
5 per cent. French Rente 1872	105½

Departures.—Clive and Yeddo.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

31st January.

Maximum time occupied by messages received in transit from United Kingdom to Bombay, 45 minutes.

Minimum time occupied 38 minutes.

Average time occupied 40 minutes.

Among the passengers by yesterday's homeward mail was Captain Clerk, the Nizam's tutor, whose recent bereavement at Hyderabad is so much regretted. Captain Clerk goes home, we believe, only on private affairs, and will return to his appointment in a month or two.

The quantity of cotton shipped from the port of Bombay to Foreign External Ports and Foreign Indian Ports, during the month of December 1875, amounted to 30,050 bales, weighing lbs. 1,17,65 348 or candies 15,006·25/28 of the value of Rs. 25,14,280.

In consequence of the difficulty of finding a competent Professor of Pali for the Rangoon High School, the appointment has been offered to the Right Reverend Bishop Bigandet.

Sir William Gregory, Governor of Ceylon, paid a visit to Trichinopoly on Tuesday forenoon, accompanied by his Private Secretary. On Thursday morning he paid a visit to Srirangam, and left in the forenoon by ordinary train for Madura, *en-route* to Ceylon.

General Bubber Jung Bahadoor, lately on the Personal Staff of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, is lying dangerously ill at Delhi, the *Civil and Military Gazette* says. General Bubber Jung was attacked with dysentery on the 14th ultimo, and has been unable to move since then. He is now in the Commander-in-Chief's Camp, and is attended by Dr Bradshaw, His Excellency's Surgeon.

The Command of the Peshawur district, which will be vacant next April on Brigadier General Wilson's completing his tour of five years' service was offered, the *Civil and Military Gazette* states, to Brigadier General Sir Charles Brownlow, who, however, in consequence of failing health, was obliged to refuse it. General Brownlow, whose own term of command will expire in about fifteen months, has, we regret to learn, been suffering much from the effects of a sunstroke. He intends to proceed home on an early date.

A Deputation from the Sanitary Association of Madras waited by appointment on his Grace the Governor at Government House, on Friday last, and presented the public Memorial to Government, praying for increased attention to the present insanitary condition of the city. His Grace entered into conversation with the gentlemen forming the deputation, and invited an expression of their views on the drainage project and the proposed *octroi*. His Grace promised to communicate the Memorial to the Government, by whom it would be taken into consideration.

His Highness the Maharaja of Puttialla entertained the Prince of Wales at a grand banquet at Rajpoorah on Monday night (Jan. 24). The Rajpoorah Railway Station was one blaze of light, Chinese lanterns and transparencies. A capital transparency of H. R. H. was placed over the entrance to the Station and was really most effective. A group of elephants, gorgeously caparisoned, were drawn up on one side of the Railway and H. H.'s troops lined the approach from the Station to the banqueting tents. After spending a couple of hours with this Chief, H. R. H. proceeded on his way to Agra. A salute of 21 guns from the old Fort and a most magnificent display of fireworks taking place as the train steamed out of Rajpoorah Station. The fireworks served by natives were even better than those at Lahore.

A Letter from Geneva in the *Débats* announces the publication of "L'Espagne et la Liberte," by Count Montalembert, which the author refrained from publishing in his lifetime from considerations of friendship, "not without his heart bleeding, for he had put his whole soul into it—the summing-up of the convictions of his whole life." Father Hyacinthe had the custody of the manuscript, and after the Count's death asked the intentions of his family and executors, who replied that they would publish it among his posthumous works. Five years, however, having passed without any sign of the fulfilment of the promise, Father Hyacinthe has sent it to the press. It contains his friend's last ideas, the energetic expression of the Liberal Catholic's convictions as a believer and honest man. In the face of death, detached from earth, and only contemplating eternity, he wished once more to defend the principles of liberty which had animated his whole life.

The *Englishman*:—Several friends assembled at the Circular Road Cemetery, on Thursday evening, to pay their last tribute of respect to the remains of a most worthy Christian man and old resident of Calcutta. Mr. Edward Dunbar, the well-known and respected Secretary of the Military and Medical Funds, which office he had held for a quarter of a century, expired very suddenly on the previous evening, from, we believe, aneurism of the heart. Though he had been complaining for a short time previously of not being in his wonted good health, the symptoms were not of so alarming a nature as to cause grave anxiety to his more immediate friends; and they were, therefore, quite unprepared for so sudden a termination of his life. It was his intention, we understand, to have retired very shortly on his well-earned pension, but it was otherwise ordained, and like many other Indian officials, he may be said to have died in harness. Many who knew and esteemed him for his kindness of heart, will feel his loss both here and in England; but more especially will it be deplored by those in a more humble rank in life, and they were not few, who have benefited for years, from his free, yet unostentatious, charity.

Comparing the results of the districts of the Punjab for which complete returns have been received, the total deaths registered in the week ending 25th December were 8,022 against 8,369 in the previous week. There was not a single death registered under the head of cholera. Eighty-eight deaths were registered under the head of small-pox against 127 in the previous week. Peshawar, Gurgaon, Mooltan, and Jhang were the districts in which the disease was most prevalent. The general mortality of the Province evinces a tendency to decrease, except in the district of Montgomery, in which the deaths registered during the week give an annual death-rate of 52 per mille of population. Many of the large towns are suffering from a high rate of mortality. The towns of Kartarpur, Palwal, and Amritsar continue to be excessively sickly. The deaths registered in them give an annual death-rate of 114, 102, and 71 per mille in each respectively. The small town of Ramalia, in the Montgomery district, continues to be excessively unhealthy; the deaths registered in it during the week under review give an annual death-rate of 210 per mille. There were 490 male and 455 female births registered.

From the returns of the Emigration Department we learn that there was last year a falling off in the number of emigrants who left India and went to British and Foreign colonies. Very great improvement took place, however, in the health of the emigrants during the passage compared with former passages. The head of the Emigration Department enjoys the paternal title of the Protector of Emigrants. The greater number of emigrants came from the N. W. Provinces not from the crowded districts of Bengal. Of 20,230 emigrants who left their native shores last year 9,688 were natives of the N. W. Provinces, 6,406 from Behar, 2,781 from Oude and 1,041 only from Bengal Proper and Orissa, a small balance of 314 coming from the Punjab, Central India and the Native States. The number of women who accompanied the emigrants exceeded the prescribted proportion of 40 to every 100 men. The places the emigrants go to are Demerara, Trinidad, Jamaica and Mauritius. Last year as many as 6,025 went to Natal. These emigrants are not all lost to the country for many of them return with considerable earnings after a few years' absence. The emigrants are all subjected to a certain amount of inspection, and some are rejected, whilst others, repenting the rash step which they probably imagine they are about to take "abscond' and really thus merely cast a slur on their otherwise possibly unblemished reputations.

Sir R Temple, being anxious to infuse into the Government educational system a more extended study of the practical sciences, has determined to establish schools for surveying, to be opened on the 1st of March next at Hooghly, Dacca, Patna, and Cuttack, under the general supervision of the Principals of the local colleges. The instruction given in these schools will be in the vernacular and the course will extend over a period of two years. Sir R. Temple has been induced to try this experiment partly as a means of finding remunerative employment for the young men who are annually sent forth by our higher schools and colleges, and partly because the study of surveying is popular with the natives of this country and is one for which they possess, he thinks, considerable aptitude. The study combines a high degree of mental culture with a large measure of practical utility; and the Government is desirous of stimulating and improving those industries, the development of which is calculated to increase the material wealth of the country. The studies will comprise drawing and mensuration, surveying, plans and elevations of buildings, survey of open country with chain only, and with compass and plane table. The number of students to each school will be limited to 35, and candidates for admission will be required to have passed the Minor or the Vernacular scholarship examination. The Public Works Department is to supply four experienced native overseers who are to be the head masters; to receive Rs. 175 a month each; the total expenses of each school per month are estimated at Rs. 292. A sum of Rs. 400 per annum is to be allowed for field expenses in the cold season. The Executive Engineers of the several districts are to be *ex officio* visitors of the schools.

The China papers from Yunnan publish news to the effect that two Yunnan officials have been recommended by Li Han-Chang for censure by the Imperial Government, and that twelve men have been brought from the district where Mr. Margary was murdered, to the prisons of the provincial capital. They do not speak Chinese, and, it is thought, are ignorant of what they are accused. It is said that Li Han-Chang has already made a preliminary report to the Imperial Government of the state of affairs in Yunnan. He appears first to have been met with the statement that when Mr. Margary passed through Yunnan on his way to Burma, he presented his credentials to the local mandarins, and, consequently secured their protection; but that on this way back he failed to do this, and the only thing that was known, was that a foreign armed body was about to force its way into Yunnan. Consequently, say the officials, the frontier-people began to form themselves into military detachments to resist the invasion. Wu Chi-leang, the Tung-che of Tên-yuen-t'ing, a town in Chinese territory, where the movement was rife, omitted to take any preventive masures and afterwards, when the crime had been committed, and Tenn, the Acting Governor of of Yunnan, issued commands for the arrest of the ringleaders, he entirely failed to exert himself to do so. Chang, the Federal-issimo of forces in that district, a mandarin of the red button, was also guilty of great dereliction of duty in not taking steps for the capture of the criminals, and both he and Wu are recommended to the Imperial censure. The Emperor is said to have ordered their degradation, and they are to await their trial when the English Commissioners arrive.

Regarding cattle disease at Rawal Pindee the Lahore paper writes as follows:—It is singular that Rawal Pindee which is considered one of the healthiest stations in the Punjab, having a fine salubrious atmosphere, should be for so long a time the seat of a disease among cattle. Last year cattle plague raged with great virulence throughout the district, sweeping off many thousand heads, both agricultural and domestic, to the immediate distress of the agriculturists and to a certain extent to the impoverishment of the resources of these tracts through which it passed. The attention of the authorities was seriously directed to the disease, and Mr. Boyd, Veterinary Surgeon, R. H. A., a gentleman of scientific and wide experience, was requested to investigate the disease and to report on its causes and symptoms, and all the measures to be adopted to meet and outbreak. He did so and we understand obtained the thanks of the Government for the report of the researches he had made. He treated the diseased cattle with considerable success in the Tehseel of Kowhuta and instructed the zemindars as to all sanitary measures to be adopted, the isolation of the sick and affected, the segregation of the healthy and the simple bazaar medicines to be used in their treatment. After a time the disease disappeared to again appear in March last among the commissariat ordnance cattle. And it will be heard with some alarm that the commissariat slaughter cattle are now affected with a malignant fever which has spread to no less than about a hundred. This merely shows that the seeds of disease are yet latent and only need development to break out afresh, Mr. Boyd is vigorously setting himself to allay the disease and if possible to crush it out by measures of isolation and segregation. He is also in charge of the Government stallions, horses and donkeys, altogether numbering about a hundred. Many of the horses are very valuable and every care is taken to preserve them from the outbreak of any disease. They are all in perfect health, owing, no doubt, to the great care bestowed on them and the riding exercise they perform is, we think, a new thing in their management. Cases of malignant fever attacking pack donkeys in the outskirts of the city and in the vicinity of the stud stables shows what great vigilance is necessary to see that no one has access to the stables without the permission of the jemadar in charge, as it is possible that infection might be spread by cartmen or donkeymen coming to carry horse litter from the stable. To effectually prevent any form of disease from spreading, it might be impressed upon all police constables to be diligent in reporting every case of disease and of seeing that the affected are removed to suitable places shut out from communication with the rest of the city. We believe that Mr. Boyd will remove the valuable stud horses into the district if any other cases of malignant fever occur among pack donkeys in the vicinity of the stud stables.

NATIVE CANDIDATES FOR THE INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I am informed by the papers that two Parsee and some few Hindoo gentlemen are on the eve of leaving India to proceed to England for the purpose of competing for the Indian Medical Service examination; and I hear, from private sources, that several others are bringing themselves up in the College, as plants are brought up in hot-houses, in anticipation of that pleasure, which they hope will be realized after the completion of their Indian academical career. I know there are some few already in England, expecting to come out to India as Surgeons in Her Majesty's Army. There is reason to believe that this service will be more and more patronized by Indian gentlemen as more and more get admission into it, particularly because they can do so with vastly less pecuniary sacrifice than Europeans can, who have to pay large sums in England for lectures, dissections, &c., not to say anything of the expensive living in England. Unless the Indian gentleman is educated *in England* it is very cheap for him indeed to get into the service. He has to pay next to nothing at the Grant College, and if he is tolerably well up, the College pays back in the shape of scholarships, &c., what he has paid to it; he gets a tolerably good medical education; he has simply to pay for his passage to England and his living in England for a short time, and he comes out as good and veritable a Surgeon as the one who pays the enormous sums in Great Britain and [illegible]nd schools.

I, in common with most of my countrymen, am glad to see this new zeal sprung up for a new sphere of action for natives of India; for, hitherto, at least in the Bombay Presidency, there have been but few such aspirants, and fewer still who have proved successful. Our rulers will also be glad to see this advantage taken of their liberality; and they will be proud, and that deservedly, of their keen sense of justice and of the wisdom of their rule, which permits the deserving of the ruled to rule just as well as the rulers by birthright. For it cannot be but the nearest approach to perfection of justice, when in England these youths are allowed to compete on equal terms with the children of the soil, to beat them, to carry away the prizes which many a hungry aspirant there might envy, and lastly to enjoy almost all the pleasures and privileges of their well-earned rewards, without provoking any more than that little amount of jealousy and ill-feeling, which is inherent in, and inseparable from, the nature of some people with whom they have to deal in public and private life.

I have no doubt that some of these gentlemen will stand the professional tests in England, and possibly with credit, even though the examination for the service is not so very easy as is commonly imagined. I doubt not that most of the successful ones will be satisfied with the service as to its emoluments, &c. in spite of many unnecessarily and unreasonably discouraging remarks made about it in the papers in India and England. Lastly, I believe some of the fortunate ones will enjoy the "ripest peaches" of the service, and some few of the latter class will prove deserving of the same, in spite of their being Indians.

With these advantages, the *Native* Indian Army Surgeons labour under certain peculiar disadvantages, which are lost sight of by those who are in a position to advise young men to get into the service. The young gentleman after he has got his L.M., or has got half way through his course, without much forethought, and in great haste, runs to England. He has seen a man come out from England successful, perchance one whom he had, some time before, looked down upon as one not particularly bright and therefore incapable of performing such a wonderful feat, and he thinks it would be unwise if he did not do the same thing, and off he goes. He never thinks of how he will have to live and how to behave, *being an Indian*, after he obtains the object of his ambition. This kind of forethought is particularly essential for a native of India, not so much because he is socially, morally, and intellectually inferior to his European brother, as because by virtue of his religion and caste system he is placed peculiarly at a disadvantage when he is made an officer. Neither the Parsee nor the Mahomedan, if he were *really* such, can sit at the same table to dine with Europeans, and for the Hindoo, it is pretty certain he can never do so, at any rate, not openly. If he is unmarried, or has not got his wife with him if married, and if he is attached permanently or temporarily to a regiment, he will have to dine at mess in uniform, *with his head uncovered*, unless he gets exempted from doing so by making a false excuse or by getting permission from his superiors. Supposing that he gets such permission, or that in his case the military rule is relaxed, he will lose one great means of securing the bonds of amity and good will between himself and his European brother officers, and will be almost in the same position as a non-commissioned native officer, and perhaps meet with almost the same kind of reception when off duty. It is well known that there are as fast and as lasting friendships made at a well organized dinner table as in our younger days at school. It is true that he may get a civil appointment and thus solve this difficulty, but he has to take his chance for that, and before he comes out to India he has to pass four months at Netly, and has to dine there at mess. Of course this difficulty has been in some instances practically removed by the native gentleman becoming a Christian. But, however desirable that means of removing this difficulty may be, let us hope nobody will become a Christian *only* for solving this problem, and not from firm conviction.

At certain stated times he will have to wear the uniform whether he likes it or not, and unlike the Parsee railway guard, and others of that kind who have to wear uniform of some kind or other only while on duty, he will have to wear it off duty—*i.e.* at dinner and ball parties, levees, theatres and all public places where he puts in his appearance. His fellow-countrymen, not knowing the rule, will not relish the idea of his thus aping the sahib, and will be sure to persecute him unless he goes about publishing to every one that he wears his uniform because he is obliged to. If he goes about, and has got his wife with him, and means to keep her as his wife, and does not wish to try to get a divorce from her, she must wear some kind of dress that would not look strange when her husband is in uniform, unless they go about in a covered "bullock barouche," or some such conveyance, hiding their faces from the public gaze. The Parsee lady wearing her ugly white cloth on the head in extraordinarily marked contrast with her prettily gay saree, or the Hindoo lady with her "ankles" bare too far up to be decent, and her bare toes decked with "rings and things and fine array," would scarcely fail to excite laughter riding by the side of their dashing going husbands in uniform. In a party or ball room, these ladies would serve one useful purpose no doubt, the same that their country women do in England—viz. of breaking the dull monotony of even these gay occasions and of giving the hostess the credit of having got something at least novel which other hostesses had not. Sensible persons, to avoid being laughed at, would try to remain as much as possible in the background, but as officers it would be exceedingly difficult for them to do so, unless the ladies were dressed in European clothes. The latter alternative will excite all the wildest passions of the natives. What to do, then, under the circumstances, remains an open question. But the difficulty does not end here. What dress is the gentleman to wear when he is off duty, so that at the same time that he maintains his dignity and is "rich not gaudy," he respects the prejudices of his countrymen and satisfies his own taste? If he wears the dhotee and goes about with bare feet, though sensible Europeans may not look upon that with hatred, yet they will feel very much annoyed when they have to introduce the gentleman in their drawing rooms to their ladies, and have to respect him according to his rank as an officer. The European dress, being that of the rulers, always carries with it a certain amount of weight and dignity, not to say anything of its decency in covering *the whole* of the body, just as the Mahomedan dress used to do in the time of Mahomedan rulers, as is proved by many a Parsee and Hindoo who used to wear it in those days in preference to his own. But to wear the European dress is to displease one's friends and relations. The only resource left then is to wear the uniform on duty, the Hindoo dress at the Hindoo's house, the European dress when on a visit to a European, and so on, a state of things, if it would not wear the gentleman out sooner than his clothes, would hardly fail to excite public ridicule.

Most native gentlemen are married, and some have children before they have got into the service, unlike most European officers, who as yet are blessings unappropriated by the opposite sex. The pay that a young officer gets at the commencement of his Indian career as a general-duty walla, is hardly sufficient to keep him, much less to keep his wife and children; that is, if he lives as an officer with a keen sense of his honourable position in society, and not like natives in Government employ, who, getting perhaps three times as much pay, live in such a way as scarcely to command respect. The result would be that the family man must get into debt if he has not already got some money of his own, and that without in the least being extravagant. His constant movements from place to place to suit the emergencies of the service, to take troops from one place to another, and in other ways to serve his Government, necessitates a greater amount of expense than in other services of the same standing.

I hope to be excused for saying that most Indian wives are illiterate, unmannerly, and strange in their habits, and some mere idiotic dolls; and the difference between their tastes, thoughts, feelings, and sentiments and those of their husbands, and particularly such of them as have been to England and have come out as Surgeons, is extreme. An impartial observer cannot fail noticing these facts; and they exist in spite of all that Miss Carpenter has done and the little that the Alexandra Institution tries to do. Even out of the best of those that study at that institution who can say that even half a dozen can be found who can grace a drawing room in the way that an ordinary English lady does? The young Indian Surgeon will have to introduce his wife, who is a lady of the sort I have described perhaps, to people of the most polished manners and of exalted position, simply to be laughed at. If he tries, as it is to be presumed he will, like a sensible man, to bring her up to the proper standard, he will have to wait till she is fit for the stage, and during her trial, constantly to invent excuses for her absence wherever and whenever he happens to go.

The new-fledged Indian Army Surgeon, though a skilled "Physician," has not in many cases had good general education himself, as every one knows, beyond what is meant by his being a matriculated student. He will have to associate with people far above him in that respect, and though his talk on the virtues of Jalap and on the symptoms of *delirium tremens*, may have a certain amount of interest for a short time, that will not inspire in others the respect that is due to him as an officer, and above all a *medical* officer, who is supposed to know much more of everything than laymen, and still more than those who are holding a questionable position on the outskirts of the medical profession.

The Indian medical is the only service in entering which a native of India gets a commission from the Queen. Those who enter it must not content themselves with simply being honest gentlemen, but, if they are not already so, they must certainly seriously think of making up their minds to be *really* loyal, if they expect to be treated well, and if they really wish that other services may be thrown open to natives of India which have hitherto been kept exclusively for Europeans. This I am obliged to say because doubts are now-a-days raised by some people of the loyalty of some of the natives of India.

I have thus shown as far as my humble powers can permit, what there is to think of for those who wish to get into the service, before they leave India. I hope I shall not be misunderstood. I don't want to discourage them. I mean them well, as I must, because I am

30th January.

A NATIVE OF INDIA.

A SHOOTING EXCURSION BEYOND MAHABLESHWUR.

(Continued from the 12th January.)

On returning to the Travellers' Bungalow at Paunchgunny, I found Leatherstocking impatient to start for Mahableshwur. We summoned the messman. He produced his bill. The first line excited our anger. "Gentleman Helf a Fool." We sternly demand to which of us this impertinence is addressed. It refers to the "fowl." The Goanese pronounce better than they spell. He appears to have charged for only a moiety of the bird on account of its toughness. We are enchanted to find such conscientiousness under such a grimy exterior. *On diable la vertu va-t-elle se nicher?* We pay the bill, leap into the tonga, wave a valedictory benediction to Paunchgunny, and resume our wild career, whilst the messman counts his spoons. A drive of a little more than an hour across a gently undulating jungle of black rocks brings us to a charming suburban villa, the corrugated iron roof of which gleams like Britania metal in the rays of the sun. We alight from the tonga, skip lightly across the stepping stones which stud the chattering stream that separates it from the road, and proceed, note book in hand, to interview the occupants. The house is empty, but we start a native of the mali caste who flees at our approach. He is captured, after a short but exciting chase, and sinking on his knees, in abject terror, exclaims that he is only a *gharib admi*. A present of a small silver coin restores his self-possession and we tap him and draw off all the information he possesses; but not without difficulty, as every time we touch the note book with our pencil he weeps copiously and repeats the assurance of his gharibness, oblivious of the fact that we have just raised him to a state of comparative affluence. He tells us that the bungalow was built for a European gardener, who was imported to plant and cultivate a certain *jhar* (plant), the *chamra* (bark) of which possesses the property of curing *tap* (fever.) The bungalow and plantation have been deserted for some time, but the plants are still there. The saheb logue, he says, come down from Mahableshwur, when ever they are afflicted with *tap*, to perform pooja, bringing medicine in bottles which makes a loud report when the corks are drawn. They seize the ladies round the waist and jump about to the music of the belatee baja and the cure seems to be complete. The benighted heathen of the surrounding villages have tried both the *chamra* and the *pooja*, but the *chamra* spoils their curry and the saltatory exercise irritates instead of allaying their *tap*. We infer from this description that the place is an abandoned cinchona plantation, which is occasionally resorted to as a quiet place for picnicing, and subsequent enquiry proves the surmise to be correct. We pass heathen Chinees and their Hindu wives cultivating vegetable and fruit gardens. The potatoe, that "queen of subterranean fruit," grows in perfection, and strawberries in the season are plentiful and cheap. A sudden turn of the road brings us to a lovely lake. Several Parvoes are seated on stones engaged in the exhilirating sport of angling, gravely contemplating the floats which bob about on the water. My note book inspires them with terror, but my polite and insinuating manners restore confidence. A few questions elicit the fact that they have adopted this recreation in order to remove the reproach which is frequently levelled at their caste of not being devoted to athletic exercises. They have not had much sport yet but one of their number experienced a palpable bite only a fortnight ago and the excitement ever since has been intense. The fortunate youth who held the rod on that memorable occasion is pointed out, and he glows with honest pride as we take a note of his exploit and promise to use our influence to procure him an appointment in the Post Office. A steep hill brings us into the station. On our left a stone monument on a height peeps out from the foliage. It perpetuates the memory of Colonel Beckwith, of the Rifle Brigade, who was buried here. Adjoining is the church and beyond are the library, assembly-rooms, and the palace of the Superintendent. My space will not allow me to give a full description of these edifices, for I think the description of architecture should never be scamped. But I must record my tribute of admiration of what from its name gave the impression of being a lovely little roadside inn, exactly opposite the church. A signboard informs us that it is "The Hen and Chickens." A lovely blonde (happy thought! one of the chickens,) stands at the door armed with a Badminton bat and smiles an invitation to us to enter. I draw my note book and am about to interview this damsel but Leatherstocking reminds me that the day is waning fast, so I refrain. We reach Killdeer's bungalow and he receives us with open arms. A peg, ablutions, change of raiment, and a succulent repast speedily efface the fatigue of travel, a blazing wood fire diffuses a genial warmth throughout the room, a friend drops in to make the party square, and then whist till midnight, the scientific and exciting game, a knowledge of which, according to Talleyrand, will ensure us against a miserable old age.

I devote the next morning to the pursuit of knowledge. I notice the ground strewed with a withered yellow leaf, the root of which is in the ground. It is arrow-root. A month ago it was a standing crop everywhere except in the centre of the busy road. If a house is untenanted for a few months after the rains it pushes its way into the bed-rooms. I regard this fact, which less observing minds would pass without comment, as a proof that nature especially designed Mahableshwur for invalids, just as Paunchgunny is evidently intended for the elysium of schoolboys. All the other necessaries for the sick are equally abundant. Beef-tea, mutton-broth, calves-foot jelly, chicken broth, milk of cow, goat, buffaloe, and ass can all be obtained "from the animal," whilst, as I have before related, there is a plantation of cinchona at the foot of the hill.

For a full description of Mahableshwur I must refer your readers to the guide book, a kind of literature which should be avoided by all who aim at originality of description. Our time only permitted us to visit one of the Points, and we selected that of Lodwick, so called from two gentlemen of that name. The senior died in France at the age of 90 years. He was resident at Sattara, about 35 miles distant, and "discovered" Mahableshwur when on a shooting excursion. The Junior Lodwick now lives and flourishes as a Civil Servant in Madras. An inscription on a stone monument, erected by him, in 1874, to perpetuate the memory of himself and his enterprising ancestor, informs us of these facts. I make a mental resolve that if Leatherstocking dies before me I will erect several monuments to his memory, and that my name shall be the one most prominently inscribed thereon.

From Lodwick Point we see the new Fitzgerald Road which was commenced about five years ago and is now finished. It will be the shortest, cheapest, and most agreeable route from Bombay when relays of carriages have been posted. The only drawback at present to this route is the abominable stench at the starting point in Bombay at the Carnac Bunder where the steamer to Dasgaum embarks its passengers. A day's voyage across the harbour up the Nagotna river, past beautiful mountain scenery, brings you to Dasgaum, where there is an excellent Travellers' Bungalow. A forty miles journey over this new Fitzgerald Road, upon which there are two comfortable Travellers' Bungalows brings you to Mahableshwur. The journey makes a delightful pedestrian trip in the cold season from Bombay and is, I believe, frequently taken. Ten days' holiday suffice to make the trip on foot allowing two days to interview Mahableshwur, and the entire cost is about Rs. 56 per head. As we stand on Lodwick Point we see the curious old hill-fort of Pertabgurh, about six miles off, one of the principal strongholds of Sivajee. The Fitzgerald Road is a beautiful feature in the view from Lodwick Point. It descends to the base of the hill like a white riband in graceful serpentine curves, hides for a moment at Amba Nulla, and then emerges to belt the hill of Pertabgurh behind which it finally disappears. Killdeer tells me that when this road was first pegged out, *the pegs took root and [illegible]es budded upon them*; a statement which, if true, is a [illegible]f of the extraordinary fertility of the soil that de[illegible]rves to be recorded. I can only say that I stuck my walking-stick in the richest soil I could find, and o[illegible] my return from the shooting excursion, so far fro[illegible]ts having either taken root or budded, it had al[illegible]her disappeared. An enterprising Parsee contemplates posting relays of saddle horses between Mahableshwur and Dasgaum to carry gentlemen *under thirteen stone in weight*, and the journey can then be performed in one day. (Happy thought for the obese—try Banting.)

THE ALEXANDRA BRIDGE OVER THE CHENAB.

[From a Correspondent.]

22nd January.

The River Chenab, the akesines or acesines of ptolemy and arrian across which the Punjab Northern State Railway is carried by the bridge, named after the Princess Alexandra, opened this day by the Prince of Wales—is the largest of the five rivers which give their name to the Punjab. It rises in Lahoul, (a British district in the Himalayas, south of Ladak), which has an elevation above the sea level of more than 5,000 feet. The river in the upper part of its course is called the Chandra, after the lake whence it issues: its total length from its source to the junction with the Sutlej, near Uch (Ooch), is about 765 miles, and during this course it is joined by the Surajbagha (in Lahoul), Muruwurdun, Jhelum, and Ravee—passing the towns of Kistwar, Jummoo (20 miles off on a branch), Wuzeerabad, Runnagar, Jhang, and Mooltan.

The precise elevation of the source of the Chenab is not known, but it must be considerable, as the river during the upper part of its course goes over the Ritanka pass which is 13,000 feet above the level of the sea. The upper part of the course of the river is as rugged and grand as might be expected from the configuration of the country, but soon after it reaches the plains of the Punjab, at a point about 90 miles below Kistwar, it assumes the widespread, low-banked and tame aspect it has at the railway crossing whenever the mountains are invisible.

The drainage area of the Chenab cannot be less than 60,000 square miles. It is navigable for timber rafts from Aknur, 140 miles below Kistwar, and about 40 above the Railway Bridge, but lower down it carries native boats of a maximum burden of from 600 to 800 maunds which make frequent voyages to Mooltan and even down to the lower ports of the Indus. In the plains the course of the river is tortuous and shifting to an extent almost proverbial, and to such a degree is this the case that the railway works required to keep the river in a straight course through the bridge have cost more than one eighth of the money spent on the bridge itself. Though the width of the river when it debouches from the plains is not more than 600 feet, 120 miles lower down, at Wazeerabad, the banks are three-and-a-half miles apart, the whole intermediate area being submerged during floods.

Historically the river is famous as having been crossed by Alexander the Great on his march from the city of Taxila (between Hassan Abdool and Rawul Pindee) to the Hyphasis (Beas) and having, again in the lower part of its course, borne the same conqueror's fleet on its way from Nickœa (opposite Julalpore on the Jhelum) to the mouths of the Indus, B. C. 326. In our own times its banks witnessed the skirmish between the British and Sikhs at Ramnagar (22nd November 1848) during the advance of Lord Gough from Ferozpore to Goojrat.

The permanent bridging of the Chenab—so gigantic was the task—does not appear to have been under consideration till the construction of the Punjab Northern State Railway (then called the Lahore and Peshawur Railway) was projected during the Vice royalty of Lord Lawrence, and the traffic of the Trunk Road was carried by the then and still existing Bridge of Boats. The proposed work formed one of the greatest obstacles to be surmounted in the construction of this line, which, though short, only 273 miles, crosses in its course no less than three of the five great rivers of the Punjab—the Ravee, Chenab and Jhelum.

It may be noticed here, *en parenthese*, when mentioning the above rivers, that the Ravee Bridge, 3,217 feet (33 spans each, 97 feet 6 inches from centre to centre of piers) was finished and put in use in April last. The Jhelum Bridge, 4,875 feet long, or nearly a mile (50 spans similar in dimensions to those of the Ravee above given) may be ready for traffic in August next, or perhaps earlier; it would have been ready sooner, but there was an unavoidable delay of nearly twelve months in setting to work on the girder superstructure. The Indus Bridge is designed, but as the present tunnel under the river may possibly be utilized in lieu of a bridge, no work has yet been commenced.

So early as 1864 the bridging of the Chenab had formed part of the proposals made to the Supreme Government by Mr. Power, Chief Engineer of the East Indian Railway, a gentleman who had been called in to report on the project for the Lahore and Peshawur line. Here, however, the matter appears to have rested so far as the Chenab was concerned, till 1866, when Sir Donald McLeod, Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, on a call from the Supreme Government for his opinion, recommended a route which had meanwhile been surveyed by Mr. H. Lee Smith, an Engineer from the East Indian Railway. This route only kept to the Trunk Road between Lahore and Goojranwalla, thence bending 22 degrees to the west, and crossing the Chenab 14 miles below Wazeerabad and the now actually existing bridge.

The result of this recommendation was that further surveys and information were demanded by the Government of India, and when the survey made by Mr. H. P. LeMesurier, the present Agent of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, was completed, in 1868, the Punjab Government, in conclusion of the discussions, which had been all this time proceeding, recommended adherence to the route of the Trunk Road, and this arrangement was accepted by the Supreme Government in May 1869.

In November 1868 the staff of Engineers chosen in England began to arrive in India, Mr. Lee Smith having been appointed Chief Engineer, and, in October 1869, Government had passed orders on the detailed plans and estimates prepared by these officers—the works were commenced—and substantial progress made by the end of the financial year 1869 70.

It had been decided that the Chenab Bridge should be constructed with brick piers and abutments on single well foundations, similar to those of the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway, and with iron girders carrying the railway and ordinary cart traffic above, and foot passengers below. Mr. Henry Lambert was placed in charge of the works as their Executive Engineer, under the direction of Mr. Alexander Grant, then Superintending Engineer of the Rechna district (on which the Chenab Bridge formed one of the principal works) but shortly afterwards, as now, Engineer-in-Chief.

Before proceeding to specify the design in greater detail, and to describe the progress of the works, it is desirable to sketch the site and its surroundings. The point chosen for the location of the bridge has been already mentioned as that of the Trunk Road crossing, 63 miles from Lahore. On the south bank stands the picturesque town of Wazeerabad, formerly a Sikh cantonment and laid out by one of the European officers of the Maharaja Runjeet Sing. On the opposite side, is the village of Kathala with the head-quarters of the Railway staff and four miles beyond Kathala is the walled town of Goojrat, famous as the position of the crowning victory of the second Punjab war on the 21st February 1849, but otherwise unimportant except for its koftgari work (steel inlaid with gold and other metals), and cutlery.

At the site chosen for the bridge the banks of the river are, as already mentioned, 3½ miles wide. About half this space on the southern or Wazeerabad side is composed of low land, partly cultivated in the dry season, but submerged in times of flood. There are about two feet of soil on the surface, but all below is a sand bank formed by the river. A navigable channel some 200 yards wide run through the low land, and emptied itself into the Palku Nala at Wazeerabad city, whence it again joined the main stream some miles lower down. The Palku Nala is a branch of the Chenab also, and its crossing is a portion of the Chenab project. On both sides of the Chenab the banks are composed of light soil over sand as above described, and crumble away before the current, which generally flows diagonally from shore to shore, and constantly varies its points of attack. Several islands of similar composition exist which are the remains of low lands through which the river has cut its way. These help to deflect the current against the crumbling banks and thus increase the damage thereto. The bed of the river is of very fine sand ascertained to be from 60 to 65 feet in depth, with a substratum of stiff clay. The rise of high floods is 11 feet above low water level, when the velocity of the current exceeds 10 miles per hour. At such times the sand is scoured out and driven in all directions according to the set of the diagonal current.

The site having been decided upon it was proposed to cut off the navigable channel above mentioned, some three miles up stream, being at its head, by a groyned work three quarters of a mile long, and again to intercept the navigable channel in question by a massive embankment, three miles in length, from the south abutment of the Chenab bridge parallel to the head work and extending across the low land until it met the Palku Nala at the foot of the main bank of the Chenab. One half the space between the main banks, at Wazeerabad on the southern, and Kathala on the northern shore, would thus be closed to the river, leaving the other half to be bridged. It was also proposed to throw out a strong work half a mile long, into the main channel, from the northern or Kathala shore, to stop the action of the river in cutting behind the site of the northern abutment, as well as to divert the current against the islands so as in time to sweep them away, and to train the river in a tolerably direct course through the bridge. These training works with others of a similar nature subsidiary thereto designed by Mr. Lambert, revised by the Superintending and Chief Engineers, and approved by Government, were commenced in April 1870 and successfully carried out by September 1872.

Originally the bridge was intended to have 97 of 97½ feet spans; each pier to be founded on one 12ft. 6in. diameter well; and each of the two abutments on twelve wells of the same size—total 120 wells, exclusive of those (10 feet in diameter) in the curtain walls and other subsidiary works. The design for the masonry and all other work in the bridge proper, except the girders, was elaborated in the office of the Chief Engineer. The girders were designed by Mr Rendel, the Consulting Engineer to Government for State Railways in England.

In October 1871, however, the disasters which had recently occurred to similar bridges on the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway led to radical alterations in these plans. It was decided to use three 12ft. 6in. diameter well-cylinders to each pier, and to sink them 70 feet, including 4 feet into the clay substratum; also to protect each pier by an external filling of 30,000 cubic feet of boulderstones or concrete blocks to resist scour. (The stones were brought, it may be mentioned, a distance of 60 miles, as none are available on the spot). The wells were to be 6 feet internal diameter, in 5 lengths, bolted together from bottom to top vertically and laterally. They were to be sunk 18 inches apart and to be composed of radiated bricks laid in hydraulic mortar, and filled, after completion, with hydraulic concrete. The curbs on which the wells were built were to be almost 3 tons in weight each, and composed of hard timber and plate iron bolted together. Semi-circular arches were to spring from the tops of the wells at low water level, to carry the basements of the piers over the intervening spaces. On these again the superstructures of the piers were to be built, consisting of brickwork, 35 feet long and 8ft. 8in. thick, with semi-circular ends. The abutments were to be built on a cluster of 15 wells to each, sunk to the same depth as those for the piers and protected by 4,00,000 cubic feet of stone filling. The girder adopted was to be of the Warren pattern, designed to carry the metre gauge on the bottom boom, and an asphalte road way on buckled plates at rail level for ordinary cart traffic during the intervals of railway trains. The spans instead of being, as originally proposed 97 of 97½ feet, were to be 64 of 142 feet from centre to centre of piers. The dimensions of the bridge were to be 9,300 feet from end to end, with a height throughout of 100 feet from well curbs to tops of girders.

Such is the bridge now actually carried out, no important alterations having been made that need be mentioned here. A conception of the vastness of the work may be aided by the following figures of quantities :—

Girder bedstones, 6,009 cubic feet.
Iron in girders, 6,000 tons.
Well and block sinking, 20,48,218 cubic feet.
Brick masonry, 5,000,000 cubic feet (five millions).
12ft. 6in. diameter well curbs, 210.
10ft, diameter well curbs, 24.
8ft. block curbs, 96.

Boulder and block protective filling, 25,70,000 cubic feet.

The first brick in the bridge was laid in November 1871 and the whole was completed and trains crossing for service purposes in December 1875, a space of little more than 4 years. The working season of each year in the bed of the river is, owing to the floods, only about 8 months and this period is much decreased by bad weather and numerous native holidays,—say, to seven months.

The greatest number of wells sunk and completed in one season was 100, each of which had to be loaded with 300 tons of rails to carry or rather force it down to the required minimum depth of 70 feet.

Such a work as this could not be carried out without accidents of various sorts, but the loss of life has been small in proportion to the thousands of labourers on the works, and the only serious accident was the loss of three unfinished piers acted on in an unexpected and totally exceptional manner by a heavy flood in September 1874. In sinking individual wells serious obstacles in the form of beds of clay, sunken trees, stones, &c., turned up, but these were not allowed to materially extend the duration of operations and need not be mentioned here.

The bridge at present only carries, as designed, the metre gauge, but will be immediately fitted to take the light broad (5ft. 6in.) gauge, that is, light but powerful engines and the usual rolling stock; and it is intended eventually to strengthen the structure by additional girders to carry the standard or heavy Indian broad gauge without any break in the through traffic.

The cost of the bridge completed for the light broad gauge will be Rs. 46,52,468, or Rs. 500 odd per running foot. The training or protective works cost Rs. 4,40,894 and their maintenance to the end of March 1876 will cost Rs. 1,71,985. The work has been done entirely departmentally under the usual Public Works Department system as applied to Railways.

Nothing has been said about the appearance of the bridge from an unprofessional point of view, and nothing much can be said, for, stupendous as the work is—being the longest in the world—it presents merely an endless deep line of girders resting on plain massive rounded piers. A great part of the work, namely, that in the foundations, is buried deep out of sight altogether. Although, however, the Chenab Bridge cannot vie in beauty or startling height with the more famous of the great viaducts of the age, it has a quiet grandeur of its own which speaks plainer than words of the surmounted difficulties it represents, and the great interests it will serve.

With respect to the above statement that the bridge is the longest in the world, the following list, taken from such sources as are readily available, will perhaps be interesting :—

	Feet.
The Chenab Bridge	9300
European and American Bridges.	
Victoria Tubular bridge across the St. Lawrence River near Montreal, Canada	7000
Waterloo Bridge over the Thames	1080
London Bridge	692
Tamar at Saltash	2240
Britannia Bridge, Menai Strait	2540
Niagara Suspension Bridge	821
Susquehanna Timber Bridge	5800
Indian Bridges.	
East Indian Railway.	
Jumna (Allahabad)	3080
Saone	4536
Jumna (Delhi)	2640
Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway.	
Sutlej	6456
Beas	3820
Oude and Rohilkhund Railway.	
Ganges (Cawnpore)	2750
Madras Railway.	
Chitrawati	2800
Tungabudra	4060
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.	
Krishna	3865
Taptee (Bhosawul)	2556
Nurbudda (Jubbulpore)	1056
Bombay, Baroda & Central India Railway.	
Bassein Creek	4312
Nurbudda (Broach)	4287
Taptee (Surat)	1875
Punjab Northern State Railway.	
Ravee	3217
Jhelum	4875
Indus Valley State Railway.	
Sutlej (Bahawulpore, unfinished)	4224
Rajpootana State Railway.	
Jumna (Agra)	2272

BOMBAY.

Indian Travellers Guide containing the latest alterations in the time tables for February 1876 of the several lines of railway, is now ready, and can be had at this office and the several agencies. Price annas eight.

The Esplanade Bandstand.—The Band of the 2nd Queen's will play at the Bandstand, Esplanade, this evening at 5-30 p. m.

Cruelty to Animals.—Jannoo Ragoo, a buggy driver, was yesterday fined Rs. 5 by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, for cruelly torturing his horse.

Cheating.—Gungaram Krishnajee and Suddoo Babajee were yesterday convicted by Mr. Nana Morojee of obtaining by false pretences a blanket from Shaik Babun Sooltan, and were each sentenced to six months' hard labour in the Common Jail.

Attempted Suicide.—A Mahomedan, named Hajee Syud Abdool Cassum, was found lying at Don Tar Street by the Police on Sunday, suffering from the effects of opium. He was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital for treatment. On recovering he confessed to having taken that drug at his own free will.

Pick Pockets at the Bhooleshwar Market.—A Hindoo woman, named Jumna, has reported to the Police that some person had stolen from her pocket two gold mohurs and Rs. 8 in cash, of the collective value of Rs. 40, while she was making purchases on Sunday at the Bhooleshwur market. Enquiries are being made by the Police.

Defrauding the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company.—A Hindoo, named Ragoo Ramjee, was yesterday fined Rs. 5 by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, for defrauding the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company by travelling from Mahaluxmee to the Marine Line Station without paying his fare or obtaining a ticket.

Thefts.—The following cases of thefts were disposed of yesterday at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee:—Mahomed Ismail Khan, a domestic servant, was sentenced to three months' hard labour in the Common Jail for stealing wearing apparel and Rs. 8-10 in cash, the property of his master, Muddutt Tar Ally.—Ally Sungour, a labourer, for stealing a rupee from Bunnoo, woman, was sentenced to six weeks' hard labour in the Common Jail.

Suicide by another Parsee in London.—Advices received by the last Overland Mail state that Mr. Manockjee Nusserwanjee Dalal, who obtained the "Gilchrist Scholarship," and was studying in England for the medical profession, committed suicide by taking arsenic on the 5th ult. He was found lying dead in bed, and by his side lay a phial which was presumed to have contained the poison, and on the label of which were written some words to the effect that none else ought to be held to blame for his death.

A Charge of Rape.—The Senior Magistrate issued a warrant yesterday for the apprehension of a Purdasee, named Puragsing, in the service of one Ameerchund and one Govindas, that they may be dealt with according to law on an information laid by one Chima, a married woman residing at Cooly Waddy, near Funnuswady, whom she charges with committing rape upon her daughter Jankee, a girl about eleven years of age, and the other with aiding and abetting the said Puragsing in the commission of the said offence.

Fire at Upper Mahim.—On Saturday last, at about ½ past 8 p. m., a cadjan hut caught fire, not far from the Custom House on Lady Jamsetjee Road, and would have very likely proved most disastrous to the surrounding huts and houses, but for the timely exertions of one Mr. Gabriel Dias and his neighbours. The element was subdued by throwing water from the house-tops and breaking down of the huts, &c. The vigilant police and the water pump however arrived rather promptly after the fire was quelled, and consequently too late to be of any earthly use.

The Case of Manslaughter.—This case was called on for hearing yesterday at the Fort Police Court before Mr. C. P. Cooper, in which the cart driver, Luximon Goonajee, stands charged with culpable homicide by causing the death of Bapoo Annajee, a fellow cart driver, on the 24th instant. Mr. Bicknell appeared to conduct the case for the prosecution and Mr. Nanoo Narrayen for the defence. The Magistrate, after taking the evidence of several witnesses for the prosecution, formally committed the prisoner to take his trial at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court which commences to-morrow.

Band Conveyance Fund.—We have received the following further sums on account of the Band Conveyance Fund:—Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Esq., Rs. 5, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq., Rs. 5. The follows sums have also been received:—Shantaram Narayen, Raghunath Narayen Khote, Bhugwandass Purshotumdass, Fazulbhoy Cassumbhoy Gangjee, Meer Bauker Ali Khan, Meer Abdul Gunny Khan, alias Mungby Meya Saheb of Sucheen, Hajee Curreem Mahomed Sulliman, Ardaseer Framjee Moos, Esqrs., Dr. Atmaram Pandoorung, Dr. Succaram Arjoon, Cowasjee Manockjee Lim[illegible] Esq., Hassunbhoy Visram, Esq., Eduljee Ru[illegible]mjee Reporter, Esq., and Cowasjee Dady Limjee, Esq.

Refusal to Release a Debtor on Sunday.—A curious question as to the legality of releasing debtors on Sunday occurred at the County Jail on Sunday last. Mr. Spencer, of the Small Causes Court, signed an order for the discharge of a Hindoo, named Dadoba, then confined for debt. The order was shown to the Marshall, who hesitated to release the man because it was Sunday. Mr. Spencer ultimately himself went to the jail and after discussing the matter with the Marshall the Hindoo was released. The Marshall considered that the order was illegal as it was issued on Sunday. The Hindoo was in consequence detained several hours in prison longer than he would have been had the order arrived on any other day than Sunday, and the question of legality is still unsettled. A man cannot be arrested on Sunday but can be released?

A Charge of Cheating.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, a Mahomedan, named Allibhoy Goolam Hoossein, accompanied by his constituted attorney, Mr. Hurrishunker Balcrishna, appeared before Mr. C. P. Cooper and laid the following information. Allibhoy Goolam Hoossein said—I sell stationery and keep my shop in Parsee Bazaar Street in the Fort, Bombay, and reside in the house next door to my shop. I know one Moreshwar Anandrao. He was a clerk employed by Mr. Terry to assist him in the business of the Bombay Exhibition of 1873. I supplied him for the Bombay Exhibition with stationery, Chubb's locks, shirting, velvet, screws, and various other articles, from the 8th May 1872 to 22nd August 1874; those articles were of the value of Rs. 2,575 5-6. Out of this sum I was paid Rs. 2 139-8-0 in sundry items; the last payment being made on the 15th October 1874. After the latter date, I several times demanded from Moreshwar Anandrao the balance of Rs. 435-13 6 which he always promised to pay me as soon as the bills were passed. Lately I have been informed that the said Moreshwar was dismissed from his duties as clerk to the Bombay Exhibition for certain misconduct. Four days ago, I went to Mr. Terry and demanded from him the payment of my balance. Mr. Terry after making enquiries told me that Moreshwar had made out bills for the articles I had supplied to the exhibition not in my name, but in the name of other parties, and that the said bills had been passed and paid off. From enquiries made by me, I have reasons to believe that the amount of my bills was received by the said Moreshwar and misappropriated by him. Under these circumstances, I charge the said Moreshwar Anandrao with criminal misappropriation and cheating in respect of my said balance of Rs. 435-13-6, and pray that a warrant may issue for his apprehension and dealt with according to law. His Worship granted the warrant as prayed for.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Deccan, Captain J. D Gaby, sailed yesterday for Southampton via the Suez Canal, with the English Mails and the following additional passengers:—For Brindisi.—Major A. M. Brandreth and Mr. Robert Ashworth. For Aden—Mr. Cowasjee Hormusjee.

ARRIVAL OF THREE SHIPS OF THE SQUADRON.

H. M. S. Narcissus, 1,731 tons and 400 H. P., Captain Lord Charles T. M. D. Scott; Immortalite, 2,391 tons, and 600 H. P., Captain Francis A. Hume; and Topaze, 2,538 tons and 600 H. P., Captain Arthur T. Thrupp, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, Madras, and Point-de-Galle.

HIGH COURT.—Yesterday.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley.)

HURRIWULUBDAS CULLIANDAS v. THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Mr. Scoble, the Advocate General, (instructed by Messrs. Crawford & Boevey) made an application on behalf of the defendants. He said that on the 21st of January, 1875, his Lordship made an order referring the case to Mr. Hart, as Special Commissioner to assess the damages, if any, sustained by the plaintiff, in respect to the matters in the plaint alleged, and to ascertain and report to the Court what damages, if any were due to the plaintiff from the defendants after making all just allowances. Mr. Hart, the Commissioner, had decided that he could only enter into a consideration of the matters alleged in the plaint, and could only award damages, if any, up to the date of the filing of the petition. This was a case in which the plaintiff sued for damages for breach of contract by the Justices, who were tenants of a house belonging to him at Chowpatty, which the Municipality hired for use as a police-station. After his Lordship's decision as to their right to give up the house, the defendants continued in occupation until the end of the term, which expired about a year ago, and what the parties desired now was that the Commissioner should have authority to extend his inquiry so as to be able to determine whether any damages were recoverable by the plaintiff from the defendants up to the time of the surrender of the tenancy instead of up to the time of the order being made by the Court. Mr. Farran, (instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen,) who appeared for the plaintiff, consented, and an order was made accordingly.

PROPOSED NEW MASONIC HALL, BOMBAY.

We hear that the united Masonic bodies in Bombay intend to build a new Masonic Hall, in a central position in the town, and worthy of the Craft. A committee is to be appointed to carry out the preliminary arrangements, and the lodges of the Scottish Constitution have already nominated their representatives, so that when the nominees of the sister Constitution are named the work may be commenced at once. It is proposed to raise 1½ lac of rupees in shares of Rs. 100 each, to bear interest at 6 per cent., the calls to be a quarter on application and the remainder by instalments of Rs. 25 at intervals of three months, and the guarantee to be given by all the Masonic lodges in Bombay. These terms are those put forward by the original proposer of the scheme, and are of course open to alteration or modification by the committee, when appointed. One of the features of the scheme is the intention to have a large hall, independent of the purely Masonic portions of the building, which would be available for concerts, and amateur dramatic performances, or for other public purposes, and as the want of such a place is much felt in Bombay it is to be hoped the proposal will soon be carried out, and that Government will grant to the promoters of the scheme a suitable and convenient site on easy terms. It is essential that the building should be in an easily accessible position, and it would be an advantage to have it near the tramway line,—say on some of the at present unoccupied portion of the Esplanade.

LONDON BOMBAY AND MEDITERRANEAN BANK vs. DAMODHUR RUNCHORDAS.

In our report of the hearing of the appeal against the decree of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley in *The London, Bombay, and Mediterranean Bank v. Damodhur Runchordas* before the Chief Justice and Sir Charles Sargent on Saturday last, published in our yesterday's issue, our reporter was in error in reporting the learned Chief Justice as having said, in the course of the argument of counsel, that "The Court of Chancery had no jurisdiction to put a man on the list who never signed, who is not a resident in England, and who never was a member of the company." What his Lordship asked as a question has been incorrectly reported as an assertion. It was:—"Had the Court of Chancery jurisdiction to put a man on the list who never applied for or accepted shares, and who never signed the memorandum or articles of association, who was not a resident in England and never became a member of the Company?" At the conclusion of the argument, their Lordships remarked that, they were not satisfied that the defendant Damodhur Runchordas was the person named in the list of contributories made in the Court of Chancery and also named in the final balance order of that Court, upon which the suit was brought. The person named in that list and order was described as "Damodhur Runchordas, share broker, of Kalbadavi." Whereas it had been proved that the defendant, though resident at Kalbadavi, is not, and never was, a share-broker. It was therefore unnecessary to decide the important point whether the High Court of Bombay was bound to regard the order of the Court of Chancery settling the list of contributories and its balance order as excluding any inquiry by the High Court into the question whether a particular person was or was not a member of the Banking Company although such person never had accepted shares in the company or signed its memorandum or articles of association, and did not reside in the United Kingdom. Their Lordships accordingly refrained from expressing any opinion on that point. They said that they were of opinion that the plaintiffs had altogether failed to prove that the defendant had ever accepted shares in the company The person who signed the letter of application for shares described himself as Damodhur Runchordas of "Moombadevi," not Kalbadavi. No inquiry was shown to have been ever made, on behalf of the plaintiffs for him at Moombadevi. The defendant had proved, by witnesses, that there had been a person of the same name as himself residing at Moombadevi, while the defendant had been residing at Kalbadevi. The register of shareholders also was unsatisfactory. The Damodhur Runchordas there mentioned was described as of "Culbadevi," not Kalbadevi, and there was some reason to suppose, from the colour of the ink, that "Calbadei" had not been written at the same time as the name of shareholder. These circumstances, their Lordships added, certainly would not have a tendency to render the High Court less particular than it otherwise would be in requiring the identity of the defendant with the person named in the list of contributories and in the balance order sued upon to be fully proved. That identity not having been established, the Court would, upon that ground, affirm the decree of Mr. Justice Bayley with costs.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

Excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 27th instant.

Read letters from the Chief Engineer, dated 15th January, and from the Traffic Manager dated 14th and 17th, reporting that fires took place on the Elphinstone Estate on 13th and 14th instant. By the former some huts were burnt, and by the latter the hay stored on Malet Bunder as well as a gauntry and stores belonging to the Trust. The Chief Engnieer estimates the loss of the latter at Rs. 12,000 and he recommends that Mr. Griffis, workshop foreman, who was actively engaged in helping to extinguish the fires and who hurt his hand in doing so, should receive some substantial reward from the Trustees. Both the Chief Engineer and the Traffic Manager concur in recommending that an increased water supply to the Estate be obtained.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 27th January, bringing to notice the services rendered by Mr. Fernandez in assisting to extinguish the fires and recommending that some compensation be made to him and for his clothes, &c., which have been destroyed.

Resolution.—Rs. 50 should be allowed to Mr. Griffis, and a similar sum to the men employed under him. Likewise Rs. 50 to Mr. Fernandez and a like sum to those employed under him. And Rs. 50 should be given to the Custom's Officer.

A plan showing how the Trustees propose to have water pipes laid on their estate should be forwarded to the Municipal Commissioner, who should be asked if he will give effect to the scheme when the Tulsee water works shall be completed, or, in the event of the Trustees in the meantime themselves laying the pipes, if he will be prepared, when the Tulsee water is available to purchase them.

Read letter from Messrs. Kerner and Minns, dated 12th January, asking permission to erect a billiard room at the west end of the Refreshment Rooms, Apollo Bunder, in their present compound. They offer either to erect the building themselves in which case they desire to pay no additional rent and stipulate that the Trustees shall take over the building at the termination of their lease at a valuation, or, if the building be erected by the Trustees they offer to pay 10 per cent. per annum on its cost, the design in any case to be approved by the Trustees.

Resolution.—The Trustees approve generally of the project of providing increased accommodation, and the Chief Engineer should be requested to advise as to the best means of carrying it out.

Read correspondence as follows regarding the leasing of Elphinstone Estate sidings for one year from 1st February next.

1. Letter from Hajee Ebram Hajee Ahmed and Hajee Peer Mahomed Ameen, dated 7th December, offering to lease the firewood sidings for one year at Rs. 4,500 or for 3 years at Rs. 13,000.

2. Letter from Wagjee Nan, Dharsey Wagjee and 3 other grain merchants, dated 1st December offering to lease the remaining siding on Elphinstone Estate for a year on the same conditions as they are now let to Messrs. Pilcher, Byramjee and Co. except that they offer 1½ anna per ton on all goods received at or forwarded from the sidings in lieu of a lump sum.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 6th and 7th December, recommending these offers for the favourable consideration of the Trustees.

Read reports of Land Committee thereon, dated 6th and 22nd January. They recommend that the firewood sidings be leased to Messrs Hajee Ebram Hajee Ahmed and Hajee Pier Mahomed Ameen for Rs. 4,500 for the year, and that the other sidings be let to Messrs. Dharsey Goculdass and Co., they paying 1½ anna per ton on all goods received at or forwarded from the sidings.

The Chairman mentioned with regard to the Committee's remarks on the time within which carriage of goods would be payable to the Railway Company under penalty of demurrage, that Mr. Conder had intimated that the 24 hours would be reckoned from mid-night of the day on which goods were received or despatched, and that this appeared satisfactory.

Resolution.—The recommendations of committee are agreed to. Any minor details may be settled by the committee.

Submitted supplemental estimate No. 3 for 1875-76 which has been approved of by the Finance Committee. It makes provision for certain works which have been sanctioned by the Trustees and increases the expenditure on Bunder properties to Rs. 2,91,356 and the receipts to Rs. 1,176-11-2. It also increases the expenditure on general charges to Rs. 53,891-3-4.

Resolution.—Sanctioned.

PLEASANT PEOPLE TO MEET.

(Himalaya Chronicle.)

Nawab Mahomed Shureef Khan, an Affghan state prisoner, and brother of Ameer Shere Ali of Cabul, is allowed to alternate the state of his existence between Mussoorie and Dehra, and his Nawabship and his two lazy sons occasionally make themselves a little offensive to the [illegible]

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

HOLKAR AND THE MUTINY AT INDORE.

(Kaye's Sepoy War, Vol. III.)

INDORE, the capital of the territory over which the Indore Maharajah Holkar had sway, lies to the westward of his dominions, at a distance of four hundred miles from Agra, and some thirty miles less from Bombay. It is the chief seat of the representative of the British Government in Central India. The Residency is there; and the Agent to the Governor-General makes it his home during the greater part of the year. Thirteen miles from the capital, within Holkar's country, is the British Cantonment of Mhow. There in the hot weather of 1857 were posted the Twenty-third Regiment of Native Infantry—and the right wing of the First Native Cavalry. These were our weakness. Our strength lay in a Horse Battery of European Artillery commanded by Captain Townsend Hungerford. The Commandant of the Station was Colonel Platt of the Twenty-third.

The Officiating Agent at Indore was Colonel Henry Marion Durand. He had earned for himself a high reputation, nearly twenty years before when he and Norman Macleod, two splendid young Engineer officers, blew open the gates of Ghusnee. Having returned to England, after the first Afghan campaign, he was, on the nomination of Lord Ellenborough to the Governor-Generalship of India, appointed his Private Secretary. (a) He went out with the new ruler in the *Cambrian*, and was at the great man's elbow until his recall. He was known then to be a man brave in battle and he was thought to be wise in council. Responsible appointments in the Civil and Political branches of the service were successively bestowed upon him. In 1857, he was acting as Governor-Generals Agent in Central India—one of the highest political offices under the Supreme Government. The substantive appointment was held by Sir Robert Hamilton, a Bengal civilian of high repute, whom ill-health had driven to England. The two men were extremely dissimilar. They had different characters and different opinions. Sir Robert Hamilton had much tenderness towards the down-trodden native princes and chiefs of India. He made great allowances for the evil circumstances surrounding a chief, especially in his younger days; and he conceived that it was his duty, as the representative of the British Government, no less than it was his inclination as a man, to be tolerant, and by toleration to encourage all that was good in a chief rather than to suppress the evil by harshness. But Durand was not tolerant. He was a high-minded, conscientious English gentleman; but he looked at every thing through the pure crystal of Christianity; he wanted imagination; he could not Orientalise himself. Had his lines been cast in other places, he might have been a great soldier.(b) He was not a good political officer, because lacking sympathy, he could not make allowances, and expected a Maharatta chief to be as leal as a Percy or a Campbell. This caused him to leap hastily to conclusion—as will presently be shown.

At this time, Holkar was in twenty-first year.(c) He was a quiet, well-educated, intelligent man, of no great energy of character, and by no means addicted to warlike pursuits. He had been very carefully trained under the guidance of Sir Robert Hamilton, who placed over the young Maharaja as his immediate preceptor, a clever, well-instructed Brahmin, named Omeid Singh, who had been confidentially employed by Sir George Clerk on the Punjab frontier, and who had afterwards been Government translator at Agra. He was conversant not only with the languages of India, the Maharathi included, but also with English, both as spoken and as written. Sir Robert Hamilton's system was that, which has since been pursued in another Native state, with good promise of the best results.(d) He associated with the young Prince some of the sons of the chief people of Indore—boys of about his own age, who became his class-fellows and friends. When first the Maharaja came under tuition he was "an intelligent, bright boy, with an easy, self-possessed manner," but his attainments went little beyond his capacity to trace a few Mahaatta characters on sand after the custom of village schools. But he was exceedingly ductile and eager to learn and he made good progress with his studies. Ere long he came to read and to understand English, but he never could write it freely. Long after his nonage was at an end—indeed up to the time of Omeia Singh's doath—his correspondence was conducted by his old preceptor. But no letter went forth in his name, the contents of which he did not thoroughly understand.

It might have been right or it might have been wrong—I think it was right—but Sir Robert Hamilton, encouraged the young Maharaja, when he came of age, and the chief people around him, freely to deliver their sentiments on all subjects, even though they might not be, in every case, very flattering to the British Government. It was the habit, therefore, at the Indore Durbar, when Hamilton returned to England, not without some mental inquietude as so the results of his absence, to speak out freely—to ventilate grievances, and to expound the supposed means of remedying them. But Durand could not tolerate this. A man of an imperious temper, with a profound belief in the immense inferiority of the Asiatic races, he esteemed it to be the worst presumption in a Mahratta prince or noble, to openly express an opinion of his own in the presence of the representative of the British Government. And, for this, or for some other reason, which I cannot even conjecture, he seems never to have had any feeling of personal kindness towards the young Maharajah. There was an antipathy which, perhaps was reciprocated. But no member of the British agency, during the first two months of trouble, ever spoke of the disloyalty of Holkar Doubtless, he was sorely troubled in his mind. He knew that at Gwalior the Contingent had revolted. He knew that the British troops at Nusseerabad and Neemuch had declared for mutiny, and if not drawn away towards Delhi and Agra, might disorganise his whole Country. He saw, on his right hand and on his left, most terrible proofs of a general rebellion against the domination of the English. The whole of the North Western Provinces were slipping away from our grasp. At Delhi we were still besieged by an insolent enemy. At Indore, all except those of the old class-mates, who were still attached to his Government or his person, were openly boasting the downfall of ths British Raj, or muttering schemes of hostility, whereby they might rise on the ruins of the British Empire. But Holkar himself, though still young in years, was old enough in wisdom to have full faith in the durability of our power. He knew what were the resources of the State—what the energy of the English character; and there was a strong conviction within him that, we should eventually be triumphant. And although he did not love Durand, there were those of our nation whom he did love, and he would not willingly have blackened his face before them.

So little was Holkar dreaming of war, that his troops were scattered over his country, and everywhere miserably equipped. His arsenal and magazine were almost empty. Early in June the Durbar sought the assistance of the British Agent, who wrote to Lord Elphinstone on the 5th of June for military supplies: "If the arms can be spared," he said "even to half the amount named, (e) a thousand fusils, Holkar would be gratified, for his Infantry are badly equipped, and would be much the better for reliable arms. So badly off is this Durbar for warlike preparations, that although they have some good six-pounders and nine-pounders, they have no ammunition; and I have taken upon myself to order that they receive forty rounds per gun for each battery, the Ammunition being drawn from the Mhow magazine." No thought had Durand, at that time that the Indore Government could ever turn against him. He believed Holkar to be true; and he sought to strengthen his powers of defence against the enemies of the British Government.

Up to this time, Durand had received assuring accounts of the state of the brigades at Nusseerabad and Neemuch. But it was impossible not to recognise the magnitude of the crisis. "Sir Robert Hamilton," he wrote to Lord Elphinstone, "escapes a critical period. Central India is as yet all quiet; but men's minds are excited, and anxiously awaiting news from Delhi, which I had hoped to receive to-day. Neemuch and Nusseerabad are reported all quiet, but the officers are evidently anxious, and not very confident. A well-struck below at Delhi will prove an invaluable sedative. The present is even a more serious crisis than that which your Lordship announced from the signal-post at Madras, when the Cambrian hove in sight, it was a serious welcome. (f) But Lord Canning's present difficulties and responsibilities are still graver than those which beset all in high authority at the time I had the honour of being presented to you. It is matter of congratulation for all watching the course of events, that one of your Lordship's experience in India is at the head of the Bombay Government, and you may command my services in the sphere of action in any way you may deem necessary to the public service."

But even whilst he was writing that all things were quiet at Nusseerabad and Neemuch, the troops there were in the throes of active rebellion. He then trembled for the safety of Mhow, "I wish," he wrote on the 13th of June, "that I could give you a satisfactory account of the state of the troops at Mhow. The Twenty-third Native Infantry is, I think, more disposed to remain quiet than the wing of the First Cavalry. The troopers of the latter are said to be taunting and urging the Infantry to rise. Both, however, are in fear of the European battery, and also of the troops and guns here. They are in fear, too, of the column from Bombay, which they suspect to have a punitive mission for themselves. The officers are endeavouring to assure them that they have nothing to dread, provided they remain orderly and quiet. If the Mhow troops rise, it will probably be as much owing to the apprehensions so insidiously spread amongst them, of stern measures, being in store for suspected corps, as to anything else. We sadly want the capture of Delhi to act as a sedative on Chiefs and People, and the smouldering spirit of Revolt. And so it was from all parts of India, the same despairing cry. Let the English triumph at Delhi, and the head of the great giant Revolt willbecrushed under the heel of the Englishman.

And so the month of June wore to a close. The Nusseerabad and Neemuch Brigades were going off to Delhi. But the troops at Mhow had not risen, and no suspicion of the fidelity of Holkar had been entertained. By Colonel Platt, who commanded the station, the confidence system had been consistently maintained; not without some protests from the Artilleryman Hungerford, who urged upon the commanding officer wise, but not obtrusive precautions. All, however, had gone well. But, with the month of June, the prevailing quietude expired. Suddenly a little before noon on the 1st of July, Colonel Platt received a note from Durand at Indore, saying "Send the European battery as sharp as you can. We are attacked by Holkar."

The history of this sudden rising at Indore will, perhaps, never be revealed in all its naked truth.(g) But we know at least this much: on the morning of the 1st of July, Durand was writing a telegram to Lord Elphinstone, when the sound of firing was heard. (h) It was a startling surprise to him, for the guns which were roaring out their menaces, were some guns of Holkar's Artillery, which had been brought down, at his own request, for the defence of the Residency and the treasure. It was soon ascertained that they had opened fire upon the pickets of the Bhopal Cavalry and on the tents of the Bhopal Infantry. Colonel Travers, who commanded the Bhopal Contingent, was soon in the saddle; but with the exception of half a dozen troopers, nearly all Sikhs, his Cavalry would not follow him, when he rode forward to charge the guns. It is a miracle that his life was spared. His horse was shot; the slings of his sword-belt were cut through, but he escaped both the grape shot and the sabres of his assailants. The Infantry of the Bhopal Contingent were equally inactive. They refused to fire on the enemy—that is, upon those who had fired upon them: but levelled their pieces at the European sergeants, and seemed to be eager for the blood of their officers. Two guns of the Bhopal Contingent were loyally worked; but they made little impression on the mutineers; and everything seemed to be against us. (i)

So Durand determined to gather up his people, and to fly from Indore. "Finding," he wrote, "that the Cavalry, who were loyal, though disordered and out of control, would be off on their own score, I very unwillingly gave the order to retire, and, mounting the ladies on the gun waggons, we made an orderly retreat, bringing off every European they had not killed, during the first surprise, and covered with our withdrawal with the Bheel corps and the Cavalry of the Bhopal Contingent. The ladies went off from the Residency, under a fire of grape from Holkar's guns, followed by a few farewell round shots—but no damage was done to any of the riders on the waggons, though some had the pleasure of seeing their property burning before they got clear of the Residency." (j) It was the saddest hour of that brave man's life. "First," he wrote, some time afterwards, "came the humiliation of being forced to withdraw before an enemy that I despised, and who, could I have got anything to fight, would have been easily beaten back. As it was, with only fourteen Golundauze who would stand by their guns, we not only held our own for about a couple of hours, but beat back their guns and gained temporary advantage." So that "we retired unmolested in the face of superior masses whose appetite for blood had been whetted by the murder of unarmed men, women, and children. Of all the bitter, bitter days of my life. I thought this the worst for I never had to retreat, still less to order a retreat myself, and though the game was up, and to have held on was to issue the slaughter of those I had no right to expose to such a fate without an adequate hope or object, still my pride as a soldier was wounded beyond all expression, and I would have been thankful had any one shot me." (k)

Meanwhile, in the British Cantonment of Mhow, the Native troops, whom Colonel Platt had so greatly trusted, were in the first throes of rebellion. Hungerford, in contemplation of the rising of the Native troops had urged the Colonel in the month of June, to allow him to take his battery on to the open plain, where they could be immediately manned and prepared for action. This had been granted: but when he further proposed that an artillery gun should be placed at the Fort Gate, and that shelter should be found behind its walls for our women and children the old confidence cry was repeated. Self assured of the loyalty of the Sepoys, the Commandant had refused to sanction a measure which might seem to imply suspicion of the fidelity of his men. The guns were parked in front of the Barracks, but nothing has been done for our safety, when Hungerford received orders on the first of July to march down on Indore, as Holkar's Regiments were in rebellion. In a little while his guns were clattering down to the capital. (l) As no escort had been ordered, two men for each gun and waggon were armed with muskets and mounted on the limbers. But Hungerford had not proceeded more than half way to Indore, when he met a trooper of the Bhopal Cavalry bringing a pencil-note from Colonel Travers, stating that Durand other Europeans had evacuated the Residency, and were retreating upon Sehore. The trooper added that Durand had not gone to Mhow, because the Cantonment was in Holkar's dominions, and an attack on our Cantonments was meditated in the course of the night. So the battery was countermarched, and returned to the Cantonment of Mhow.

Then Hungerford went straightway to the Commandant and met him on the road. Having communicated the strange news which had reached him on the route to Indore, he besought Colonel Platt to allow him to take his battery into the Fort as he could depend the place for any time until succours should arrive. But Platt could not be brought to listen to the proposal. Consent was emphatically refused. And so the day were on; and Hungerford, in spite of frequent refusals, continued persistently to advocate this course. The day was one of doubt and fear. Even the Commandant, as the shades of evening fell upon Mhow, began to think that he might have been mistaken. He then gave a reluctant assent to the movement, which had been so often pressed upon him; and Hungerford took his battery into the Fort. At this time there were manifest signs of an approaching crisis. The mess-house of the twenty-third was on fire. Other buildings in the Cantonments were blazing and breaking through the darkness of the night. This was ever the old signal for the commencement of action; and soon the ominous sound of firing came from the direction of the Lines. At nine Colonel Platt was writing to Durand, "All right, both Cavalry and Infantry very *khoosh* (happy) and willing." At ten o'clock they were in the spasms of revolt. The delusion was suddenly dispersed. Platt mounted his horse, rode into the Fort, and ordered Hungerford to turn out his guns. He then accompanied by Adjutant Fagon, rode for the Lines. At the Quarter Guard he drew rein, and began to address his men. His appeal was cut short by a volley from the faithful Twenty-third; and both the Colonel and the Adjutant fell from their horses riddled with balls. About the same time Major Harris, of the First Cavalry was fired upon by a party of his troopers, deliberately told off for the purpose. The first volley killed his horse. Regaining his legs, he attempted to escape through the darkness—but he was shot down, and then gashed to death by the sabres of his own men. These were the only murders of the night. Other officers had marvellous escapes.

Meanwhile Hungerford had been getting his guns ready for action. The process was slower than it would have been, if men and horses had not been wearied by the march and counter-march of the morning. Still, there was but slight delay on the part of Hungerford's gunners. The Artillery Captain had always said that it would take but little time and trouble for him to crush any insurrection of the Native troops, that might confront him at Mhow, and now he went forth, confident of the result. But the difficulty was to find the enemy. As he made for the Lines, half a mile distant from the Fort, he was fired upon through the darkness, but he could not perceive his assailants. The bungalows of the English officers were in a blaze; but the Lines were in total obscurity. He was perplexed, too, by seeing nothing of the Commandant, from whom he had expected to receive orders. He did, therefore, the best thing that could be done. He opened fire upon the Lines. The roar of the guns frightened the Sepoys, Cavalry and Infantry; and they streamed out on the road to Indore, where they fraternised with Holkar's mutinous regiments, clamoured for the blood of our Christian people, and gutted the British Treasury. Next day their Lines (at Mhow) were found full of their clothes, cooking vessels, &c., and many muskets, coats, &c. were found scattered for a great distance all over the country." (m) They had fled from our guns in a state of panic and bewilderment. Grape and canister were not to their liking.

Hungerford was now master of the situation. He was the senior officer at Mhow, and right gladly he took the command. The first thing that he did, after burying the bodies of the murdered officers, was to proclaim Martial Law "throughout the station." His first impression was that Holkar might be leagued with the mutineers. Ominous reports reached him, which he did not, over hastily, accept, but for a little space they enfeebled his former strong faith in the Maharaja. So he wrote to Holkar saying, "I understand from many Natives that you have given food to the mutinous troops. I have heard also but I do not know whether to believe, that you have lent them guns and offered them Irregular Cavalry, as assistance. These reports are very probably much exaggerated. I do not believe them. You owe so much to the British, and can be so utterly ruined by showing enmity towards them, that I do not believe that you can be so blind to your own interest as to afford aid and show friendship to the enemies of the British Government." To this Holkar promptly replied: "The accounts, which you seem to have received of my assistance to the enemies of the British Government are, as you suppose, not only exaggerated but entirely false. No one regrets more than I do the heart rending catastrophes, which befell at Indore and at Mhow. . . . I have not, even in a dream, ever deviated from the path of friendship and allegiance to the British Government. I know their sense of justice and honour will make them pause before they suspect even for a moment, a friendly Chief, who is so sensible of the obligations that he owes to them, and is ready to do anything for them. But there are catastrophes in the world, which cannot be controlled, and the one that has happened is one of them. (n) Having written, or caused this to written Holkar sent two confidential officers to Mhow to explain all the circumstances of the outbreak of the 1st of July, and Hungerford was satisfied and assured.

But it was hard to say what might not happen. No tidings came from Durand. All recognised political authority had swept itself out of the Indore territory. The brave Artilleryman, who had taken the reins into his own hands, took upon himself the diplomatic, as well as the military control of affairs. He garrisoned and victualled the Fort. He blew up the magazines in the Lines. He planted guns for the embrasures of the Fort. He prepared himself to stand a month's siege. And he waited for orders—but he waited in vain. No orders came. He wrote to Durand at Sehore,—but he received no answers to his letters. So he established himself as representative of the Governor General in Holkar's dominions, and opened a correspondence with the nearest Government—that of Lord Elphinstone at Bombay. He was one of those men who little thought of in quiet times, when opportunities were wanting, rose with the occasion and went boldly to the front. He did what he had "no right to do," and he was afterwards severely rebuked by Durand. But history, rising above all official formalities, must pronounce, that the men who did what they had "no right to do," were those who saved the British Government in India.

(To be continued.)

(a) It appears from the recently published correspondence of Lord Ellenborough that Durand was first [illegible]

(h) Mr. McMahon and Mr. Butler and some of the East Indian writers and Telegraph people were killed. The following account of the Indore mutiny and massacre is borrowed from the letter of an eye-witness, published in a contemporary journal. "The slaughter of the inhabitants of the British Civil Station of Indore by the mutinous troops of Holkar commenced at 8 o'clock A. M. on the 1st instant. Three guns and the troops sent down by the Rajah for the protection of the Residency were the first to turn against us in the most unexpected and unprovoked manner; nor was the work of murder and destruction stayed until about twenty of the Christian Residents had been slaughtered, and the pillage of the Government treasury, as well as the demolition of all public and private buildings had been accomplished. The Post Office was one of the first buildings attacked, and the wife, daughter-in-law, and child of the Postmaster. Mr. Beavais, were shot down in their carriage whilst attempting to escape, before the eyes of the unhappy gentleman and his son, who providentially escaped unhurt amidst volleys of musketry. The following are the names of all those who are known to have escaped in safety from Indore: Colonel and Mrs. Durand; Colonel Traverse; Colonel Stockley; Captain Ludlow; Captain Cobbe and wife; Captain Magniac and wife; Captain Waterman; Mrs. Captain Robertson and two children; Dr Thompson; Mrs. Dutton; Lieut. and Mrs. Shakespear and child; Dr. and Mrs. Rice; Dr. and Mrs. Knapp, and Messrs. Crawley, Hammond, Galloway, O'Brien, and Collins of the Electric Telegraph Department."

(i) The conduct of our auxiliaries in this conjuncture may be narrated in Colonel Durand's words, "I never expected to witness such wretched treachery and cowardice as drove us from Indore. . . The Bhopal and Mehidpore Contingent Infantry would not fire a shot, or obey an order, and threatened to shoot their European officers. The Bhopal Contingent Cavalry never recovered the surprise, where panic-stricken, and from the first quite beyond the control of their officers. As for the Bheels, as fast as I put them behind pillars, or bays of windows, under cover for defence of the Residency, the moment my back was turned, or that of their own European officer, they used to collect together in the centre rooms." "We could have repulsed the attack on the 1st easily, if we had had anything that could fight. But the Bhopal Contingent and Mehidpoor Contingent fraternised with Holkar's troops. The Sikh Horse would neither form nor fight, and the only thing they thought of was keeping out of fire and bolting. It was the most painfully disgusting affair I ever underwent."—*MS Correspondence.*

(j) Colonel Durand to Lord Elphinstone—Sehore, July 4—*MS. Correspondence.*

(k) Colonel Durand to Lord Lovaine September 29th 1857.—*MS Correspondence,*

(l) See Colonel Durand's statement *post* page 344

(m) Captain Hungerford's Report to Government, July 17 1873.

(n) In this letter Holkar says that the mutineers demanded the heads of a few Europeans whom he had concealed in the Palace. He had no alternative, added the Maharaja, but to offer them my own person but I would not allow the poor Europeans to be touched before being killed myself."

THE DILEMMA.

(Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine for January.)

(Continued from the "Bombay Gazette" of January 22.)

STARTING from Calcutta on his homeward voyage with wounds barely healed, and still suffering from the lassitude induced by fever and weakness, Yorke was at first more disposed to indulge in his habitual mood of dwelling on the disappointments of the past than to find enjoyment in anticipations of the future. And yet there was room for satisfaction as well as regrets in a retrospect of the twelve years since he had last seen the sea. How short the time seemed to look back upon, and yet how much had happened in it! Then he was landing in India a friendless cadet; now he was a lieutenant-colonel, decorated, commanding a crack cavalry regiment—an object of admiration, as he thought with not unnatural complacency, to all the younger officers of the army—and with every prospect of attaining to the command of a division before he got to middle age. Truly, if the Mutiny had brought desolation to many it had made a career for the survivors: pluck and luck had done it in his case; with some more of the latter commodity to help, what might not be possible in the future? "What a tremendous personage I used to consider a lieutenant-colonel and C. B. in my young days! To be sure, lieutenant-colonels used to be very old fellows then, and C.B.'s rarer than they are now; but still, even according to present lights, it is not a bad grade to have reached before one his thirty. And yet," thought he, "the change is not altogether for the better. I was fresh and ingenuous then, a believer in men and women, and one dream of my youth at any rate has not been realised. It is not success which has made me hard and cynical—if I am so, as people say—but disappointment and humiliation. Men call me the lucky colonel, and think me greatly to be envied; they little know that I have failed to get the one thing I ever really tried for—that the woman on whom I had set my heart held me of no account, and while trifling with me, was offering her own to any one else to take who wanted it!" Yet, notwithstanding that his hopes in this matter were dissipated for ever, the young man still found a sort of melancholy pleasure in remaining constant to the one idea which had so completely possessed him. For him, he thought with bitter satisfaction, love was gone for ever; let him rather feed on the memory of his first and only passion, than find a debasing consolation in some lower standard of affection.

But although still brooding on his disappointment, and spending many solitary hours in vain conjectures about the fate of Olivia, of whom and her husband nothing had been heard since their flight, youth will still assert itself; with returning health this artificial dejection gave way to a more natural frame of mind; and Yorke sometimes felt angry with himself to find that he was not hugging his passion as he intended to do, but was looking forward like all his fellow-passengers with pleasurable excitement to the prospect of returning to England, his spirits rising daily and his appetite improving as the steamer clove her way into cooler latitudes. But an incident occurred on the voyage which turned back forcibly for a time the current of his thoughts into the old channel.

A party of the homeward-bound passengers had taken advantage of a two-days' delay in the transit through Egypt to stop at Cario; and Yorke, who was of the party, not feeling strong enough yet to join the rest in an excursion to the Pyramids, was standing at the window of the hotel in the early morning, after the others had set out, watching the beginning of a Cairo day, when a couple of regiments of Egyptian cavalry came by on their way to exercise on the plain beyond the city. To Yorke the sight was sufficiently interesting; and as they passed by he noted their appearance with critical eye, admitting with scrupulous fairness the superiority of the horses to those of the Indian cavalry, but concluding with much satisfaction that the latter were vastly superior in the *physique* and appearance of the men. How my old regiment would ride these fellows down, to be sure, or my new one either! he said to himself. The colonel of the leading regiment, too, apparently a foreigner, was a portly-looking middle-aged man, who sat his horse like a sack. I don't fancy that worthy gentleman would have a long tether of office if he came under the orders of Sir Hugh, ejaculated Yorke mentally; one can't expect much from a regiment with such an old muff at the head of it. The officer who rode at the head of the second regiment was, however, a very different sort of man; and Yorke's eye was caught at once by his erect, soldier-like figure, and the splendid horse he rode—still more, as he came near, by his handsome, resolute face. The officer was so dark-complexioned that Yorke was puzzled at first to guess whether he was a European, but suddenly he was struck by the resemblance to well-known features. Except for the long black beard, the man looked the very double of Kirke; nay, surely it must be Kirke himself,—and Yorke hurried out of the room, and ran along the corridor and down the staircase; but by the time he reached the entrance-door of the hotel the rear of the regiment was passing by, and the leading files were hidden from view.

The hotel manager was standing at the entrance smoking an early cigar, and nodded affably to his visitor. "A fine sight that isn't it?" he observed, as if the cavalry reflected considerable credit on the hotel and himself; "but I suppose you have seen a good deal of the same sort of thing in your part of the world?"

Yorke asked him if some of the officers were not Europeans.

Oh yes, was the answer, the Pacha employs a lot of Europeans in all kinds of ways, army and everything else. That was a European who rode at the head of the second regiment, which had just gone by—leastways an American, which was the same thing—a Colonel Wood.

An American! repeated Yorke, wondering whether he could be mistaken; how did the manager know that?

Why, because he gave himself out as such, to be sure; the manager knew him well enough; he kept himself *to* himself pretty much, but he often came to the hotel to dine or lunch at times when there were no Indian travellers going through.

Did the manager know how long he had been in the Egyptian service? Yes, to be sure he did; about two years. Was he married? No, certainly not; at any rate he had left his wife in America, added the manager, with a laugh. Cairo wasn't much of a place for European ladies, he reckoned, nor American ones neither. The colonel was living in lodgings by the barracks, and used to get his wine from them [meaning the hotel], and there was no lady living with him, that was quite certain. "But you seem interested about the gentleman," continued the manager, looking at Yorke curiously; "there are some rum customers in the Egyptian army, I can tell you;" and Yorke hastened to turn the conversation.

The parade-ground was said to be too far off for a convalescent to walk there under a Cairo sun, and Yorke went up to his room to await the return of the regiments. They must, however, have chosen another route for the march back, for they did not come past the hotel again; but Yorke felt no doubt that it was Kirke he had seen. No American of that stamp would be idling at Cairo with a tremendous war going on at home; the time, too, of his appearance in the country coincided with Kirke's flight from India; besides, although his face was altered, there could be no mistaking the figure and seat on horse-back; he could have recognised him among a thousand. And Yorke's thoughts, flew back to the time when Falkland and he first made out Kirke from the Residency roof—on the eventful day of Falkland's death—riding in front of his men on the plain beyond the trees; and he thought how clearly Kirke's appearance was stamped on his recollection, as he rode up to the Residency on the same evening, flushed yet cool, while the excited members of the garrison pressed round him to grasp his hand,—and his measured manner of speaking as he announced the sad news that Falkland had fallen—Falkland, whose death at the moment of relief had so dimmed the joy of victory. But although eager to speak with his old comrade, and still more to hear some news of his wife, Yorke abstained from seeking him out; Kirke probably still regarded him as an enemy, and certainly would not wish to be recognised. And Yorke started that evening with his companions for Alexandria with ample food for his thoughts during the rest of the voyage—old sensations of joy and pain aroused again which had been almost laid to rest.

If unalloyed happiness is ever realised by mortals, it is surely experienced by the Anglo Indian who returns home in reasonably good health, just when England is clothed in the fresh garb of early summer, after an exile long enough to create the strong desire for revisiting his native land, but still young enough to be open to new impressions, and to be able to enjoy the simple pleasures of life. To Yorke, who had left England a boy, and whose experience of English society had been limited to such as could be furnished by a country parsonage, the first glimpse of London life which he got on arrival afforded unadulterated pleasure; the bustle and brilliancy of a fine London afternoon in the height of the season seemed perfectly delightful; and dining with some military fellow-passengers at the club to which he had been elected just before coming home, and joining them afterwards in a box at the opera, followed by a snug supper-party, he felt quite ashamed of himself as he went back to his hotel for feeling in such high spirits. But after giving a day to ordering the different articles, including a complete fit-out from the tailor, necessary for bringing the exile within the pale of civilisation, he hurried down by the express to Wiltonbury, where lived his mother and his only sister, married about six years before to the Reverend William Morgan; feelings as he drew near to his destination a mingled sensation of anxiety and excitement. The associations connected with his mother were all agreeable—although in the recollection of early life at the old parsonage near Wiltonbury his father occupied the chief place—and until of late they had maintained a fairly regular correspondence during his absence, but while his mother's letters were duly filled with all the gossip of Wiltonbury, whither she had moved on his father's death, about a set of people of whom he knew nothing, he had become sensible by degrees that the details of his life with which his own letters had been filled at first were not readily understood, and only created a simulated interest, and so gradually his letters had become briefer and more silent about himself, as well as more infrequent, and thus a sort of barrier of indifference had grown up between them, arising out of the want of common sympathies. But the yearning for home love and home life was strong within him. His mother and sister, at any rate, would think him worth loving in return; and when, as the train ran into the station, and he recognised his mother in the graceful, well preserved lady standing on the platform, and stepping out of the carriage, was caught at once in her embrace, he felt for the moment an assuagement of the hunger for sympathy which had so long remained unsatisfied.

"My dearest son!" exclaimed Mrs Yorke through her veil, clasping him in a gentle embrace; and then recovering herself quickly, added, "but you must look after your luggage, my dearest Arthur, for the train will be off again in a moment; I lost a carpet-bag on this very platform only three years ago."

"Dearest Arthur!" said Mrs Yorke with fervour, holding his hand in hers, as, the luggage duly secured, they drove off in a fly; "and so I have really got my precious son home again! Oh, my dear boy! it has seemed sometimes as if I could hardly bear your absence; and then to think of all the dangers you have been exposed to! No words can describe what your mother has gone through in her anxiety about her son."

"It seems to have agreed very well with you, mother, notwithstanding," said her son, smiling; "I declare you look hardly a day older than when I went away."

"Ah, my dear Arthur, I see you are a flatterer, like the rest of your sex," said the lady, tapping him on the cheek; "have you come back to laugh at your poor old mother?" But Mrs. Yorke simpered as if evidently pleased at the compliment; and indeed it might have been difficult to believe that the handsome, still young-looking lady, whose tasteful half-mourning just indicated a suspicion of widowhood, was the mother of the bronzed soldier of thirty sitting by her side. "But here we are at home," she continued, adding in a whisper as he assisted her to alight, "it is two shillings for the fly, and sixpence for the driver."

"Here is my little cot, you see," said Mrs. Yorke, as they stood in the passage; "a humble affair, no doubt, after the palaces you are accustomed to in India; but it suffices for my simple wants. Here, Susan," she said to the neat little maid who opened the door, "take the colonel's portmanteau up-stairs, and then bring luncheon." But Yorke, who had not yet become accustomed to the sight of young Englishwomen performing men's work, thereon shouldered his trunk himself, and followed the servant up-stairs.

"My dear," said his mother when he returned to the dining-room, "you might have let Susan carry your luggage; or cook would have helped her, for the matter of that. These girls are as strong as horses; they have no nerves, happy creatures! And now let me give my precious son another kiss. I should have known you anywhere by the likeness to the photograph you sent home two years ago. And yet there is something different—ah, I know what it is! You were taken in a beard. Oh, dearest Arthur, what has become of it? It did look so military."

"Yes, indeed, I came home with a beard as long as my arm; but I found all the fellows in town were not wearing any—I mean all the fellows in the army; so I went to Truefitt's this morning and had mine taken off, so as to look respectable."

"Respectable, my dear Arthur! and beards are so fashionable now; every clergyman in the Close wears one—except the dean, and he, you know, is quite elderly, and so could not be expected to begin at his time of life. But here is luncheon—let us sit down; you must be hungry after your journey, and the express comes at such a pace, too."

"But where is Rebecca, mother? I have been looking to see her on arrival. I ought not to be sitting down quietly to eat and drink till I have seen her."

"Rebecca cannot go out just now, you know, or I am sure she would have come to the station with me; but I have made an engagement for you to dine at St Clement's this evening. I daresay William Morgan will be looking in presently, however; he is very busy, of course, but he will make a point of calling on my colonel, I am sure. Only to think of your being a colonel, and it is just twelve years since I lost your poor father! Ah, what a position was that to be left in! left to struggle on in the world all alone, for you had gone to India, and Rebecca was but a child. What wine will you take, my dear Arthur? This is very nice sherry, I am told, although I don't know anything about wine myself; and this some dinner claret which Canon Rogers recommends very highly."

Mr. Morgan called before luncheon was over, and after shaking hands with his brother-in law, took his seat at table; a stoutish man of middle height, with a voluble mouth and double chin, inclined to be bald and grey. He, too, appeared to have lately joined the beard movement, his chin being covered with a short stubble. "Not anything, thank you, my dear madam," he said, waving away with his hand Mrs. Yorke's offer of a cutlet; "you know that I never take anything at this time. Well, my dear Arthur, for so I hope I may venture to call you, and so we have met in the flesh at last. Well, well, I trust that our communion together may be mutually blessed to us. We in the ministry must not be above gaining edification from the laity. It is indeed a great privilege to be connected with so distinguished an officer. I assure you I consider it so indeed."

"Yes, indeed," said Mrs. Yorke; "and a very proud mother I feel, I can assure you."

"I must always feel a very deep interest in India," continued Mr. Morgan ——

"And think, William," interrupted the lady, "what my feelings must be as a mother! Oh, Arthur dear, I have so much to ask you about the wonderful scenes you have passed through! We must have such long talks over it together."

"I was very nearly going to India myself," continued Mr. Morgan, "in a missionary capacity; but things were providentially ordered otherwise." Mr. Morgan here alluded to the fact of his having obtained the snug preferment he now held.

"I should think you found quite enough to do in that way at home," observed his brother-in law. "Even from the short glimpse of English life that I have had, there appears ample room for missionary work in England."

"Ah, but to preach the glad Gospel tidings to the benighted heathen, what a blessed privilege that must be!"

"You may travel through the length of India without meeting such an unmitigated heathen as the London rough."

"Ah, but to think that they should worship dumb idols and stocks and stones."

"Better than that to worship the devil."

"My dear Arthur," said his mother, in a gently protesting voice, "this is not a mess-table, that you should talk in this shocking way."

When Mr. Morgan got up to go, it was settled that Mrs. Yorke and her son should not come down to the vicarage till a little before dinner; "for you know, William," said the lady, "I have so much to talk about with my dear boy, my prodigal son who has come back again; so you must spare him to his fond mother for a while."

Mr. Yorke's house was in a quiet street leading into the Close, small, but with a quaint exterior suited to the locality, neat and comfortable within. At the back was a garden, bounded by the high wall of the deanery, neatly kept, and with a trim lawn just large enough for croquet. And when she led the way into the garden, in order that they might "enjoy comfortably a long talk about India," the sight of the croquet-hoops set her off in explanation of the mysteries of that fascinating game, just then coming to fashion; and on learning that Arthur had no practical acquaintance with it, she would fain have made a beginning of teaching him then and there, proposing to send Susan round to the precentor and one of the minor canons, who were devoted to the pastime, to make up a party. But just then some callers arrived, and were succeeded by others; and when all had left it was time to set out for the vicarage; up to which period Mrs. Yorke had successfully restrained her burning curiosity to hear all about India.

Yorke and his mother walked down to St. Clement's in the fine May afternoon, a little boy who had been chartered by Susan to carry the box of presents he had brought with him following in the rear; and Mrs. Yorke exchanged greetings with various acquaintances by the way, to each of whom he was introduced as "may son the Colonel from India you know, so distinguished—a C. B. and Victoria Cross, you know;" while the person addressed, generally middle-aged lady, would reply: "Dear me, you don't say so! how proud you must feel! very gratified and honoured to make your acquaintance, Colonel, I am sure,"—or words to that effect, till Yorke became quite ashamed of hearing the formula repeated, and hardly knew whether to be cross or amused. Arrived at the vicarage, a newly-built substantial house on the outskirts of the town, hard by a conventicle-looking building of hideous elevation, plastered white the servant who opened the door said that mistress was in her bedroom, would they please step up there; and accordingly Arthur followed his mother up the stairs to that apartment.

His sister, who was sitting in an easy chair by a fire, although the afternoon was a warm one, rose as he came in, and her affectionate greeting as she embraced him with tears in her eyes seemed a measure of compensation for any disappointment he might so far have felt. Then sitting down again, but still holding his hand, she looked up, and smiling through her tears said, in a fervent and yet languid way, "This is indeed a blessed moment!"

"Our dearest Arthur looks well, does he not?" said Mrs Yorke; "who would think that he had been through such perils?"

"Yes, indeed," said Rebecca. "Ah, my dearest brother, you can have no idea what anxiety we suffered on your account during that dreadful time."

"Yes, truly," echoed Mrs Yorke, "it was a dreadful time for all those who had friends in India. And only think, Rebecca, of his taking off his beard, and yesterday, too, of all days! So naughty of him, for I do admire beards for gentlemen."

"He looks very well as he is," said Rebecca, still holding his hand and looking up smiling; "but you have not seen the children yet. Mother, would you ring the bell for them? I have made inquiries about that under-nurse," she continued while Mrs Yorke performed the office in question, "and here is Mrs Jones's answer. Satisfactory generally, except that she wants ten pounds; but I say I will not give more than eight, and all found."

"And quite right too," said her mother, with more energy of manner than was usual with her. "There is no good in giving servants high wages; they only spend it in dress and nonsense."

"That is just what William says," continued Rebecca, "that it is our bounden duty to discourage extravagance among those around us. He says I ought not to give beer-money, or beer either, and I am sure they would be better without it."

The conversation was interrupted at this interesting point by the entry of the nurses and children—Rebecca, aged five, Maria four, Georgina not quite three, and Arthur Yorke youngest, in the nurse's arms. Presentations to their uncle followed, while the latter producing his parcel of Indian toys at once achieved a temporary popularity. But the children became so noisy in their raptures at the spectacle of the Benares bricks and lacquered elephants opened to their delighted view, that their mamma was unable to endure their presence any longer, and they were ordered back to the nursery, whither their uncle followed them, while the ladies remained to settle the important question whether beer or its equivalent should be included among the attractions to be offered to the candidate for the vacant appointment.

(To be Continued.)

MARAVILLA COCOA.—Taylor Brothers, London, having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other Cocoa for Purity—fine Aroma—Sanative, Nutritive and Sustaining Power. One trial will establish it as a favourite Beverage for breakfast, luncheon, and a Soothing Refreshment after a late evening.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The *Globe* says, "Taylor Brothers' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the Market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For consumers of Cocoa, especially Invalids and Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." For further favourable opinions *vide Standard, Morning Post, British Medical Journal, &c., &c.*

HOMŒPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by Taylor Brothers, under the ablest homœpathic advice aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by TAYLOR BROTHERS, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets by Storekeepers and others all over the world.

MUSTARD.—Taylor Brothers celebrated "Challenge" brand is prepared from the Choicest Seed by a patent process which prevents fermentation, and at the same time retains the pungency and purity of flavour to a degree which no other process can accomplish. The double superfine quality is specially recommended. Steam Mills, Brick Lane, London; export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,00
RESERVE FUND .... £ 800,00

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND
AND THE
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON

CURRENT DEPOSITS.

INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rupees One Lac.

Terms for other Deposits may be obtained on application to the Bank.

Hours of business from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M., and on Saturday's from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

14, Rampart Row, W.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

MONEY REMITTED

At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and
On LONDON | On IRELAND
,, SCOTLAND | ,, PARIS,
And also on the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES If desired, the Bank will send the Draft direct to the party whose address is given.

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent, per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. 100,000 but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

On Fixed Deposits on Terms which may be learned on application.

All Letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Capital Paid up £1,500,000.
Reserved Funds £500,000.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

DEPOSITS of not less then Rs. 500 are received for fixed periods bearing interest at rates which may be ascertained on application.

No interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts.

BILLS are bought and sold on England, Scotland, Ireland, Paris, and on the Branches and Agencies of the Corporation at Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, Yakohama, Mauritius, Port Elizabeth, Melbourne, Sydney and New Zealand.

Circular Notes are also issued for the use of Travellers negociable in all towns of importance throughout the world.

The Corporation effect the purchase and sale of Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, &c., on account of constituents, and undertake the safe custody of the same, drawing the interest and dividends as they fall due.

Office Hours from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturdays from 10 to 1.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
BOMBAY. CALCUTTA. AKYAB. RANGOON.
PENANG. SINGAPORE. BATAVIA. HONGKONG.
MANILLA. SHANGHAI. HANKOW.

THE BANK'S AGENCY IN BOMBAY

GRANTS DRAFTS ON ITS HEAD OFFICE AND LONDON BANKERS, AS WELL AS ON THE OTHER AGENCIES AND BRANCHES;

NEGOTIATES, AND RECEIVES FOR COLLECTION, BILLS OF EXCHANGE; EFFECTS REMITTANCES IN THE BANK'S OWN DRAFTS, WITHOUT CHARGE FOR COMMISSION; AND CONDUCTS ALL KINDS OF GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY

ARE RECEIVED AT CALL ON TERMS WHICH MAY BE LEARNED ON APPLICATION, AND FOR FIXED PERIODS AS FOLLOWS:—
6 months' notice........... 4 per cent. per annum.
12 Do. ... . 5 ,, ,,

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

C. J. SHARP, Acting Agent

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL £1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND £40,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fallbelow Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negociable in the principal Places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank Limited.

Bombay, 10th April 1875.

FOR SALE.

For Sale at this Office.

THE TRIAL AND DEPOSITION
OF
MULHAR RAO GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

Price—Rs. 3 per Copy.

CONTENTS:

INTRODUCTION.

REPORT OF THE BARODA COMMISSION OF 1873.

PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE COMMISSION OF 1875.

RESOLUTION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
Report of the European Commissioners.
Opinions of the Native Members of the Commission.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA DEPOSING THE GAEKWAR.

For Sale at this Office,
THE
'BOMBAY GAZETTE" SHEET ALMANACK.
PRICE—TWO ANNAS EACH.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE ACT of PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE

FOR SALE.

INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette.*

PRICE—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, and from Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS

BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH.—This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books; and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.

RED AND GREEN PRINTING INK,

PRINTER'S VARNISH.

ALSO
SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

Apply at the Manager, Bombay Gazette Office, Fort, Bombay.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

THE PATENT
VERMIN ASPHYXIATOR,
DISINFECTOR, VAPORIZOR,
AND
UNIVERSAL FUMIGATOR.

FOR DESTROYING | *FOR DISINFECTING*
RATS, SNAKES, REPTILES, INSECTS, &c., &c., &c. | HOSPITALS, VESSELS, DRAINS, ROOMS, BEDDING CLOTHES.

For PREVENTING CATTLE PLAGUE, PLEURO-PNEUMONIA, FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASES, &c.

For VAPORIZING—CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS.

For FUMIGATING—VINES AND GREENHOUSE PLANTS, &c.

PRICE—Rs. 40.

MANUFACTURERS:
JOHN WATTS & Co., 6, BROAD WEIR, BRISTOL.

AGENT IN BOMBAY:
THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

A pamphlet giving a full description of the Machine can be had on application at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SIX OF THESE USEFUL MACHINES HAVE BEEN ORDERED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR USE IN CALCUTTA.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

WANTED, ACTIVE and INFLUENTIAL EUROPEAN and NATIVE AGENTS, in unrepresented districts, for the MOST ECONOMICAL and EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY in INDIA. LIBERAL REMUNERATION increasing with the Business done. Rates from 19 to 103 per cent LOWER than those of any other Company. Subscriptions for Pensions according to New Plan, 27 per cent. LOWER than the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund, Calcutta. NEW BUSINESS Increasing at the rate of 150 per cent. per annum.

Prospectuses, and Forms of Proposal, may be obtained from any of the Agents, of from

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.

9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

NOTICES.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seal, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

CAUTION
TO
BUYERS
AND
CONSUMERS
OF
OIL.

THE EXTENSIVE REPUTATION OF OUR OIL HAVING LED OTHERS TO IMITATE OUR BRAND AND COPY THE GENERAL STYLE OF OUR PACKAGES IN BRANDING AND PACKING INFERIOR GOODS, WE WOULD CAUTION THE PURCHASERS AND CONSUMERS OF OIL AGAINST SUCH IMITATIONS, AND RECOMMEND THEM TO BE SURE AND SEE THAT THE WORDS

"DEVOE'S BRILLIANT"

ARE STENCILLED ON THE CASES AND STAMPED OF THE HIGH *Screw Tops*. NONE ARE GENUINE WITHOUT OUR STAMP ON THE SCREW TOP.

The Devoe Manufacturing Company,
127, Pearl and 80 Beaver Streets,
NEW YORK.

Now Ready, Third Edition Revised, pp. 850. Price Rs. 18.

A MANUAL OF SURVEYING
FOR INDIA.
DETAILING THE MODE OF OPERATIONS ON THE TRIGONOMETRICAL, TOPOGRAPHICAL AND REVENUE SURVEYS OF INDIA.
COMPILED BY
COLONEL H. L. THUILLIER, C.S.I.—Royal Artillery, F.R.S.—F.R.A.S.—F.R.G.S., &c.
AND
LIEUT.-COLONEL R. SMYTH, late Bengal Artillery.
Prepared for the use of the Survey Department of India, and published under the authority of the Government of India.

THIRD EDITION REVISED AND ENLARGED.

THACKER, VINING & Co.,
BOMBAY.

Ready for Sale.

THE NEW INDIAN CUSTOMS' ACT AND TARIFF,
In neat Pamphlet form, 8vo. Demy, 25 pp.
(Revised and corrected from the latest Gazette of India.)

PRICE—ANNAS FOUR.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, at the BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,

THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING For Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 28th August 1872. Price per 100 Copies Rs. 4; 50 Copies Rs. 2-8; 25 Copies Rs. 1-4: and for single Copy, One Anna.

THE AMERICAN (WALTHAM) WATCH COMPANY, possess the only Factory in the world where a *complete watch* is made *under one roof*; and having already sold over 850,000 of their celebrated Watches, are now endeavouring to meet the increasing demand, by producing them, through the aid of their extensive plant of machinery, at the rate of 100,000 a year! They are thus enabled to maintain, at all times, an ample selection of Gold and Silver Lever Watches at their London Depôt, WALTHAM BUILDINGS, HOLBORN CIRCUS, E.C., where amongst those specially suited to the English market, will be found.

THE "RAILWAY WATCH," so called for its proverbial *accuracy as a time-keeper*, and adaptability to the requirements of travellers, and those actively employed.

THE "ARTISAN'S WATCH," manufactured expressly to suit the requirements of the working man, so constructed as to be free from the ordinary liabilities to injury by accident, and, from its simple mechanism, repaired—if ever necessary—at a trifling cost.

THE "EQUSTRIAN'S WATCH," constructed to avert the mechanical derangement so frequently produced in watches by the jolting and oscillation inseparable from "a seat in the saddle."

FOR ACCURACY OF PERFORMANCE, each and all of the above will be found to equal the most costly Watch manufactured upon the old principle still adopted by the English makers.

ROBBINS & APPLETON,
GENERAL AGENTS, &c.,
WALTHAM BUILDINGS, HOLBORN CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.—The best and safest remedy for COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, HOARSENESS, DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING, ACCUMULATION OF PHLEGM. These Lozenges contain no opium nor any deleterious drug, therefore the most delicate can take them with perfect confidence No remedy is so speedy and certain in its beneficial effects.

SOLD IN BOTTLES OF VARIOUS SIZES.

KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS, A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children.

SOLD IN BOTTLES, BY ALL CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

CAUTION.—The public are requested to observe that all the above preparations bear the Trade Mark

THOMAS KEATING'
London, Export Chemist and Druggist.
Indents for pure Drugs and Chemicals carefully executed.

LEA & PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,
DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

In consequence of spurious imitations of
LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,
which are calculated to deceive the Public,
LEA & PERRINS have adopted
A NEW LABEL,
bearing their Signature,
LEA & PERRINS,
which will be placed on every bottle of
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,
After this date, and without which none is genuine.
November, 1874.
*** This does not apply to shipments made prior to the date given.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester Crosse & Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

THE Public are CAUTIONED against the unfounded statement frequently made, "that the composition of CHLORODYNE is known to Chemists and the Medical Profession." The fact is, CHLORODYNE was Discovered and Invented by Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (ex Army Medical Staff), and so named by him, and it has baffled all attempts at analysis by the first Chemists of the day. The method and secret of the preparation have never been published. It is obvious, therefore, that anything sold under the name, save Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, is a spurious imitation.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of CHLORODYNE.

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effect and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases:—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians, and J.T. Davenport, that he had received information to the effect that the ONLY remedy of any service in Cholera was CHLORODYNE.—See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay.—"CHLORODYNE is almost valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after 18 months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec., 1865) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was administered, the patient recovered.

Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866.—"CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not thus be singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."

CAUTION.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

SOLE MANUFACTURER.—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, GREAT RUSSELL ST., BLOOMSBURY, LONDON.
Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

INSURANCES.

UNION MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

CAPITAL—£2,060,000.
PAID UP—£2,08,200.
RESERVE—£100,000.

THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to accept RISKS for the Union Marine Insurance Company, Limited, on most favourable terms.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.
Bombay, 7th January 1876. Agents

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for shorter periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

THE CITY OF GLASGOW LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1838.
INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT
CAPITAL Rs. 6,000,000 REVENUE Rs. 1,700,000.
EXISTING ASSURANCES OVER Rs. 44,935,620,
INVESTED FUNDS, EXCLUSIVE OF THE VALUE OF SUMS REASSURED Rs. 6,500,000.

The Undersigned are empowered to grant Assurances on First class Lives. Rates and other particulars may be obtained upon application to

Calcutta—GRINDLAY & Co.
Bombay—GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
Agents City of Glasgow Life Assurance Company.

SCOTTISH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
—The Undersigned as AGENTS for the above Company are prepared to issue POLICIES of INSURANCE on Warehouses, Mills, Merchandise and other Property in Bombay and the neighbourhood on FAVOURABLE TERMS.

C. MACDONALD & Co.
Victoria Buildings, Bombay.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY,
FOR BOTH FIRE AND LIFE

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—£2,000,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£1,798,300

CHAIRMAN:
BERNARD HALL, Esq.
ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER
J. MONCRIEFF WILSON, Esq.
SUB-MANAGER:
T. WALTON THOMSON, Esq.

In point of security the Queen Policies are unsurpassed. Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first-class offices, and the undersigned are now prepared to accept risks on even more favourable terms than hitherto.

Property in all parts of the Presidency insured upon favourable terms.

Settlements made with the utmost despatch.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The Queen offers the ordinary security arising out of its Life Accumulation Fund, which now AMOUNTS TO £204,048 BEING 68·9 PER CENT. OF THE ENTIRE NET PREMIUMS RECEIVED ON EVERY POLICY THEN IN EXISTENCE.

IN ADDITION IT POSSESSED

A General Reserve amounting to £130,000, being considerably more than sufficient to provide for all running Fire risks.

IT WILL THUS BE SEEN THAT IN POINT OF SECURITY QUEEN POLICIES ARE UNSURPASSED.
THE COMPANY HAS PAID.
IN SATISFACTION OF CLAIMS, £1,348,314.

Under late arrangements, Policies are issued by this Company with special advantages on Civil and Military Lives: full particulars regarding which will be supplied, on application, by

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

FUNDS NOW AMOUNT TO 2,957,174, WHICH IS INVESTED IN THE BEST SECURITIES AND ESTIMATED TO PRODUCE 3,148,253.

A Reversionary Bonus of 7½ per cent. for the Quinquennial period ending 31st Oct. 1874, has just been declared.

FIRE BRANCH.

Fire Premiums for 1852.......................£ 76,925
Do. 1862.......................£300,690
Do. 1872.......................£816,353

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in BOMBAY and MOFUSSIL continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms; coals on the bunders also covered

LIFE BRANCH.

Total Accumulated Funds......£ 1,853,011.

The Undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE.		FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF YEARS.	
	With Profits.	Without Profits.	One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	38 7	30 0	21 1	22 6
25	41 6	32 13	23 2	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 5
35	48 6	39 8	28 10	29 10

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said for Europe.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, Dec. 1875.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1825
With which is now united
THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.

An Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE ANNUAL REVENUE of the Standard Company is now upwards of £710,425, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £4,284,648 sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,110,347 sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £38,533 per annum.

MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies India, and other places abroad.

LOCAL BOARDS and AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.

Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe, of their temperate climate, without Medical Certificate.

PROFITS divided every five years.

The New Colonial and Foreign Prospectus may be had on application at the Chief Offices of the Company, or to the Agents at home or abroad.

WILL. THOS. THOMSON,
Manager and Actuary.
D. CLUNIE GREGOR,
Colonial and Foreign Secretary.

BOMBAY BOARD.
P. W. Robertson, Esq., (Oriental Bank Corporation.)
A. Craigie, Esq., (Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen.)
K. C. MacIver, Esq., (Messrs. Wallace & Co.)
C. E. Bean, Esq., (The London A. & A. Co., Limited.)
MEDICAL ADVISER,
DR. JOHN MACKENZIE.
AGENTS AT BOMBAY,
THE LONDON, ASIATIC, AND AMERICAN COMPANY (LIMITED)

CHURCH OF ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.
CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.

List of Proprietors periodically enrolled in the High Court of Chancery

TRUSTEES.
THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF ARMAGH.
JONATHAN HOPKINSON, Esq.
WILLIAM GORDON THOMSON, Esq.
THE REV. RICHARD WOOD, B.D.

DIRECTORS.
CHAIRMAN.—THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF ARMAGH.
The Rev. Edward Carr, L. L. D.
William Emmens, Esq.
Charles Harrison, Esq.
Jonathan Hopkinson, Esq.
William Lethbridge, Esq.
Richard Nugent, Esq.
William Forbes Skene, Esq. W.S., LL.D.
Herbert Taylor, Esq.
William Gordon Thomson, Esq.
The Rev. Richard Wood, B.D.

SECRETARY.
STEPHEN HENRY EMMENS, Esq.

The Security of Policyholders is made complete by the large subscribed Capital of the Company, guaranteed by a numerous and influential body of Proprietors, a list of whom is periodically registered in the Court of Chancery, pursuant to the provisions of the Special Act of Parliament (4 and 5 Vict., Cap. XCII.) empowering this Institution.

The highest attainable economy has been afforded to Policyholders by means of an entirely new set of Tables computed for the especial use of the Indian Branches of this Institution.

No labour or expense has been spared in the construction of these Tables: and the Directors have much gratification in directing attention to them, being confident that they will meet the views, and satisfy the expectations, of the Assuring Classes in India.

RETIRING PROVISIONS.

Policies are issued by which these may be secured, and at the same time a surviving family be protected in the event of premature death.

ASSURANCE BY PERMINATING RATES OF PREMIUM.

Under this system Assurances can be effected for the whole term of life, the annual premia for which cease after a given number of years.

FREE POLICIES.

Assurances by this system can never altogether be forfeited by non-payment of Premia.

No extra charge for sea passage.

Reduction to European rates without medical examination.

Premium may be paid annually, half yearly, quarterly of monthly as desired.

Parsees and Armenian lives insured.

For detailed Prospectus, &c., apply to

REMINGTON & Co., Agents.
Bombay.

MACFARLANE'S CASTINGS, ARCHITECTURAL, SANITARY AND ARTISTIC, FOR ARCHITECTS, CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS, JOINERS, PLUMBERS, &c.—Railings; Balconies; Verandahs; Conservatories; Shop and Warehouse Fronts; Arcades; Winter Gardens; Covered Ways; Saloons; Semi-enclosed Airing Rooms, Smoking Divans, &c.; Waiting Rooms, Clock and Water Towers; Pavilions; Bandstands; Arbours; &c. Plain and Ornamental Castings of every description for Mansions, Halls, Schools, Barracks, Factories, Markets, Railway Stations, Bridges, Esplanades, Parks, Gardens, &c.

FOR HOME AND EXPORT.

Illustrated Catalogue with Price List and Estimates for specially Designs on application.

WALTER MACFARLANE & Co., SARACEN FOUNDRY,
Possilpark, Glasgow: and 84 Upper Thames St., London
(All Orders to be accompanied by a Remittance, or Reference to a Firm in England.)

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, JAMES MACKENZIE MACLEAN, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS—LONDON: Mr. GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI and Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co.—MADRAS: Messrs. PHAROAH and Co